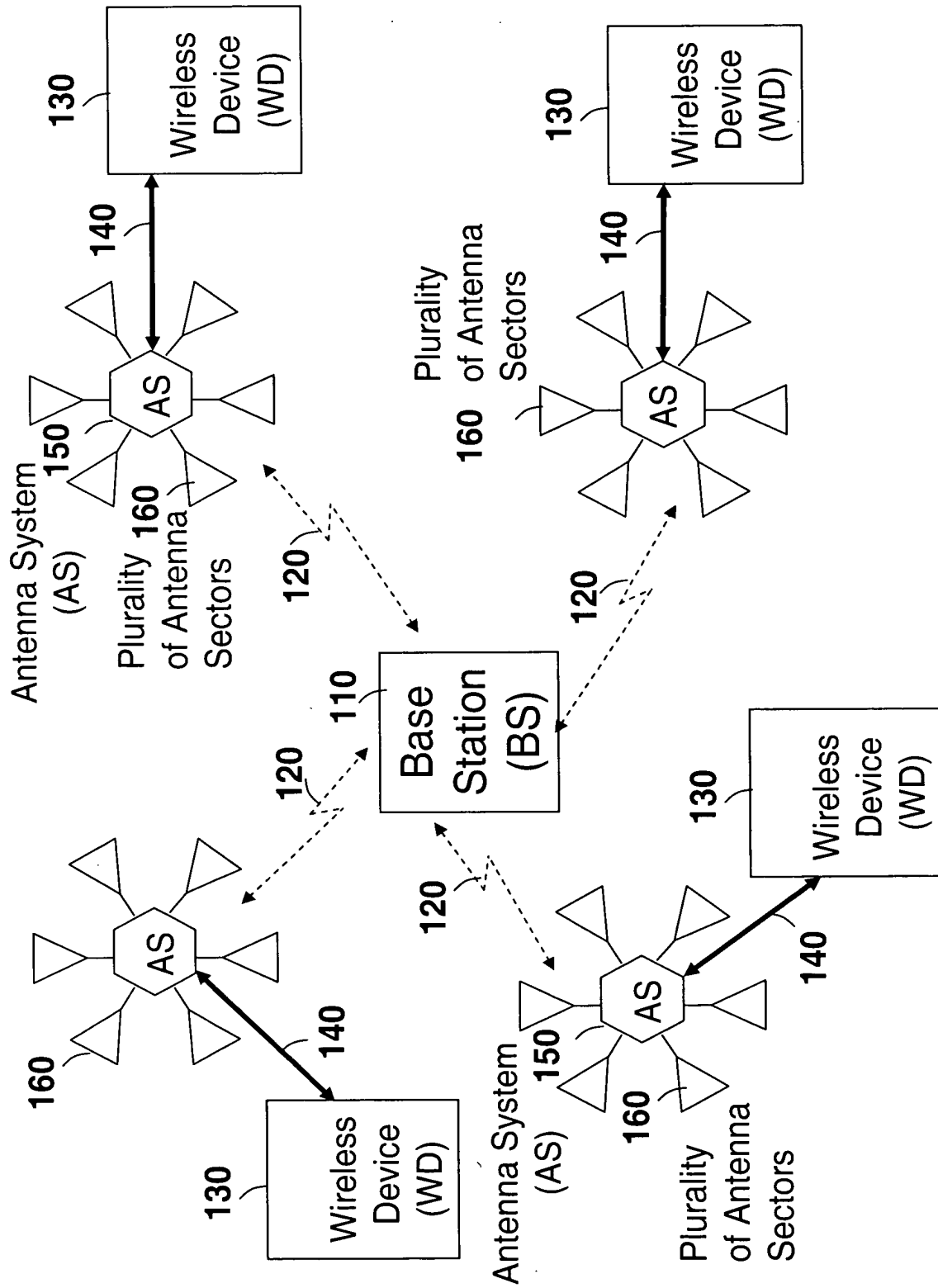


Fig. 1



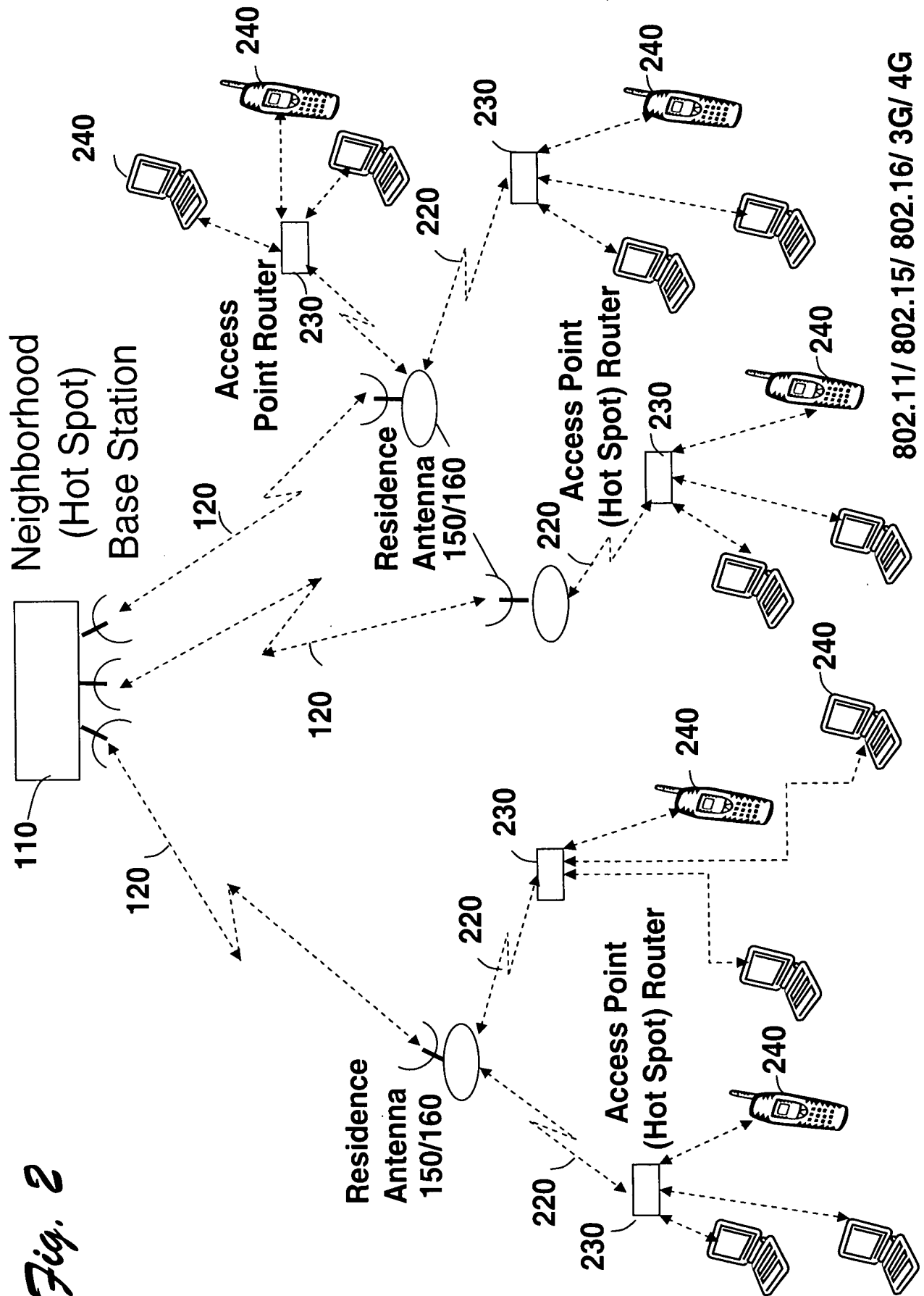
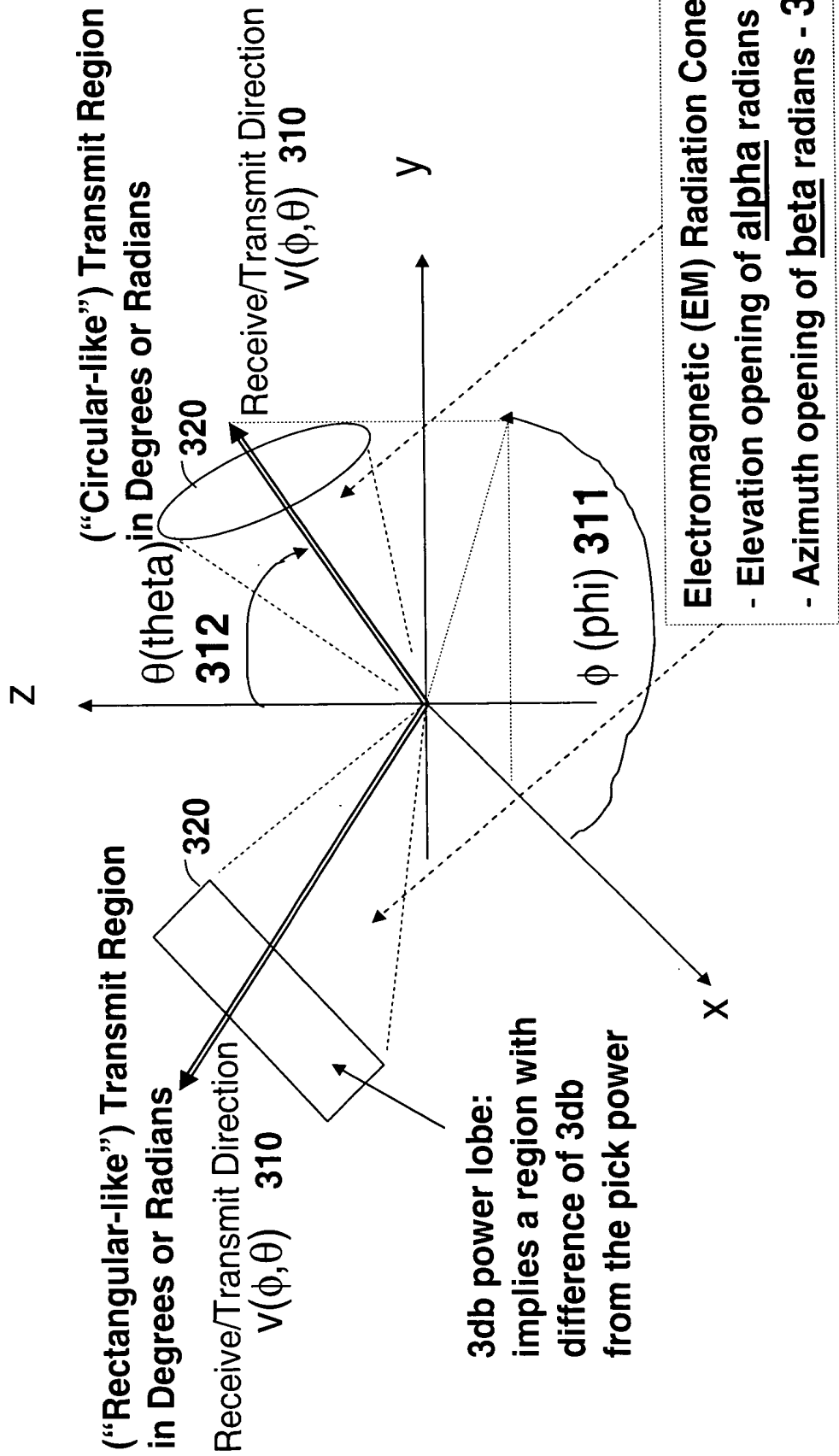


Fig. 3

Each Antenna Sector **160** is Defined by:

1. Receive/Transmit Direction in 3D (Three Dimensional) Space, and
2. Receive/Transmit Region
(the region perpendicular to the Receive/Transmits Direction in a defined distance)



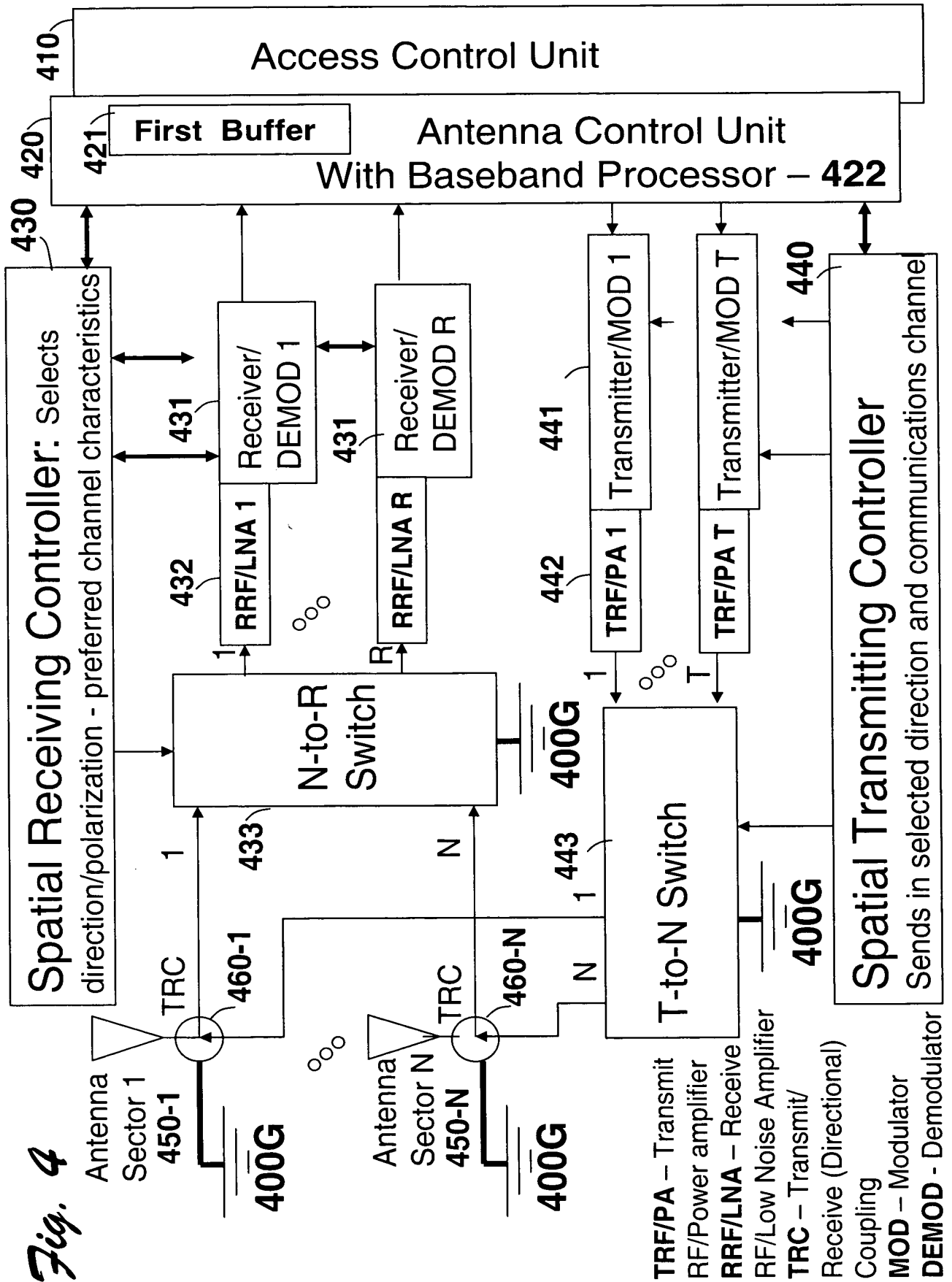
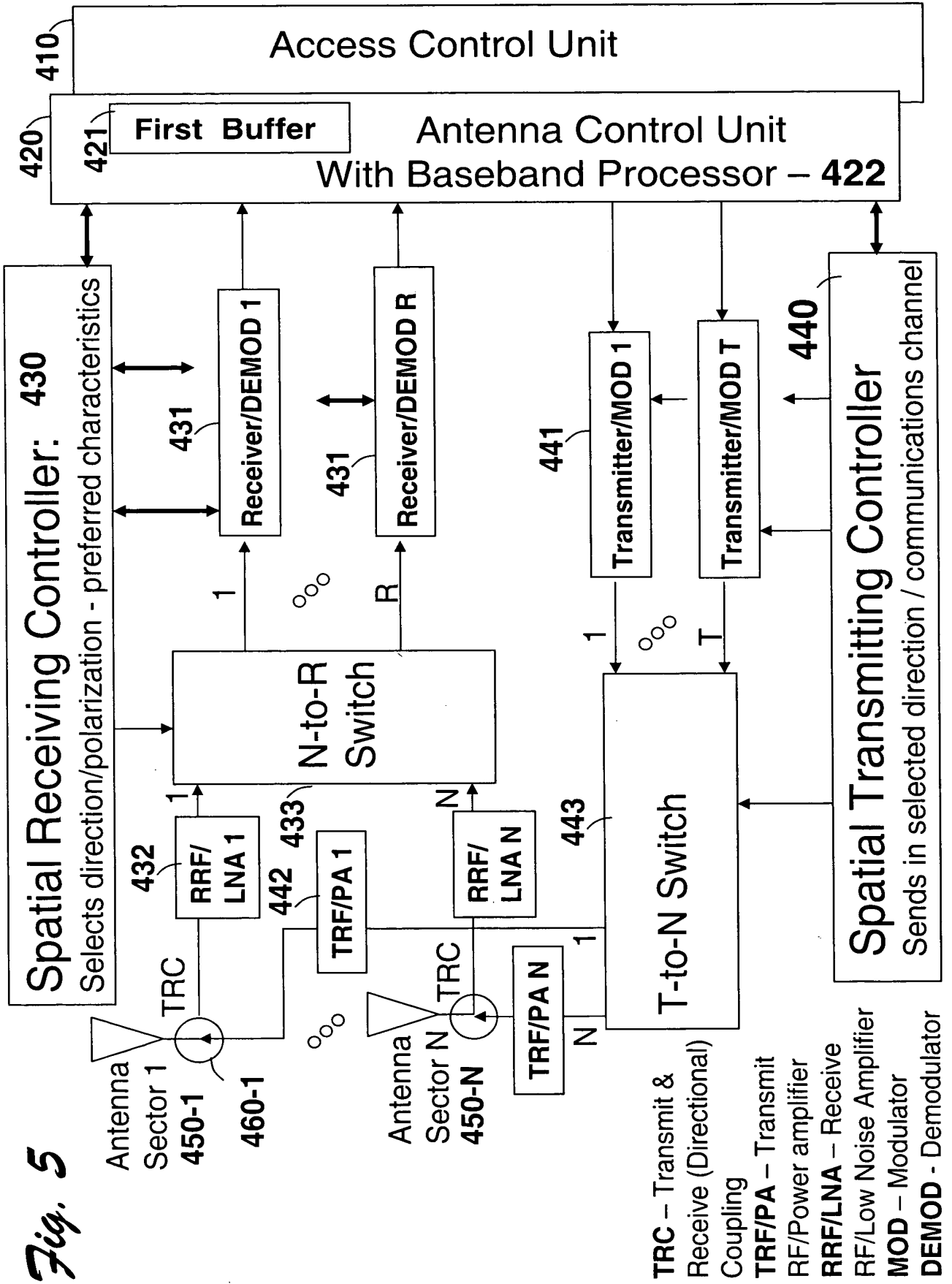
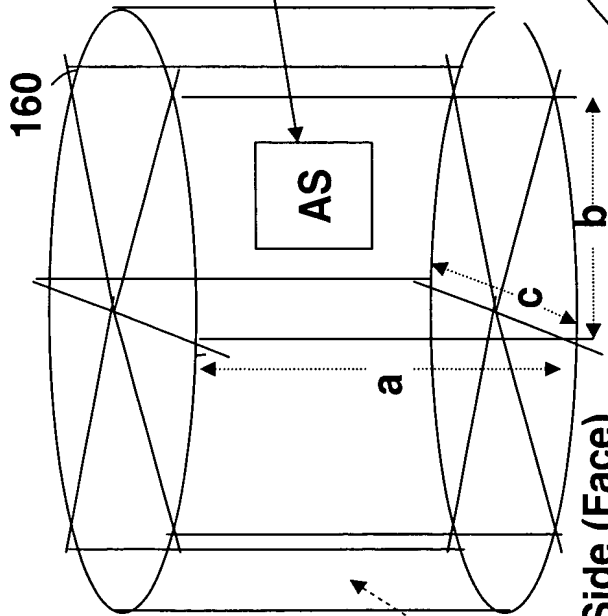


Fig. 5



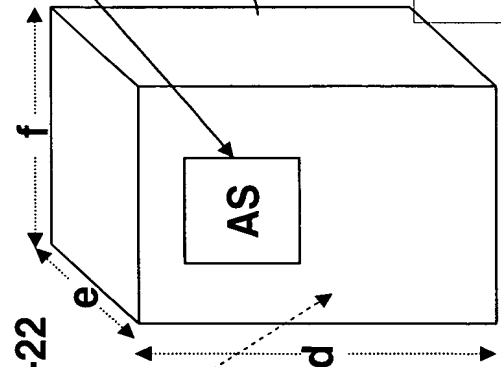
Antenna System (AS) - 150

Spatial Receiving Controller
Spatial Transmitting Controller
Receiver – RRF
Transmitter – TRF
N-to-R Switch
T-to-N Switch

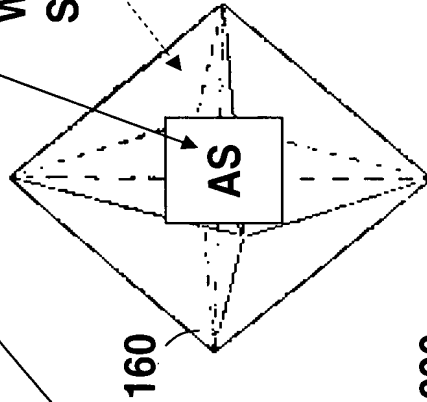


Antenna
Sectors
Arranged on
a Cylinder
610

Each Flat Side (Face)
With Multiple "Patches"
See Figs. 21-22

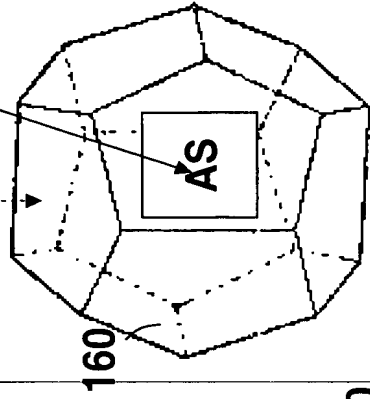


Antenna
Sectors
On a
Cube
620



Antenna Sectors on
an OCTAHEDRON
630

Each Side (Face)
With Multiple Patches
See Figs. 21-22



Antenna Sectors on a
PENTAGONODECAHEDRON
640

Fig. 6

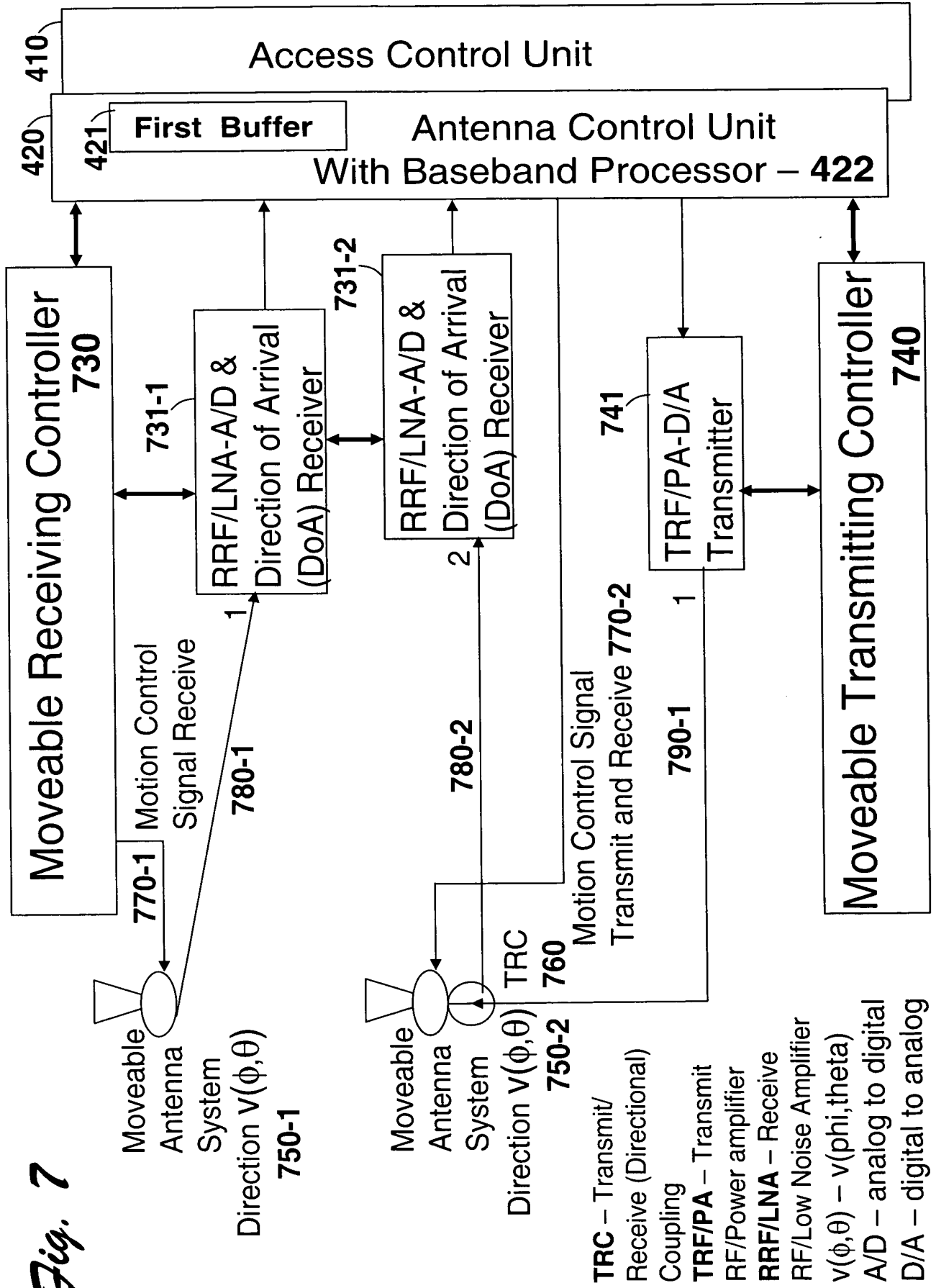
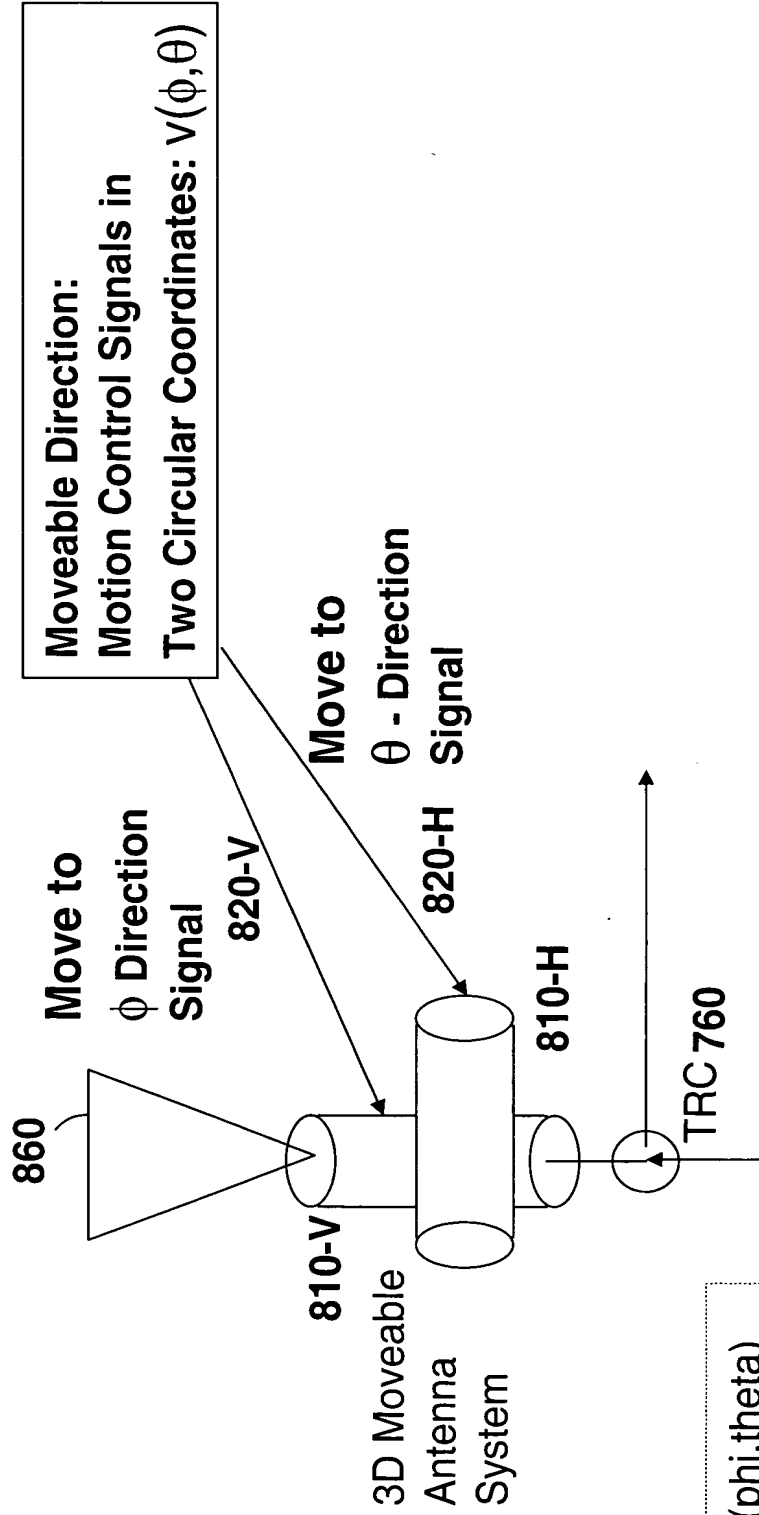


Fig. 8

Antenna System (AS) – 750 (step-motor / electric motor / electric field)



$v(\phi, \theta)$ – $v(\phi, \theta)$
TRC –
Transmit/
Receive (Directional)
Coupling

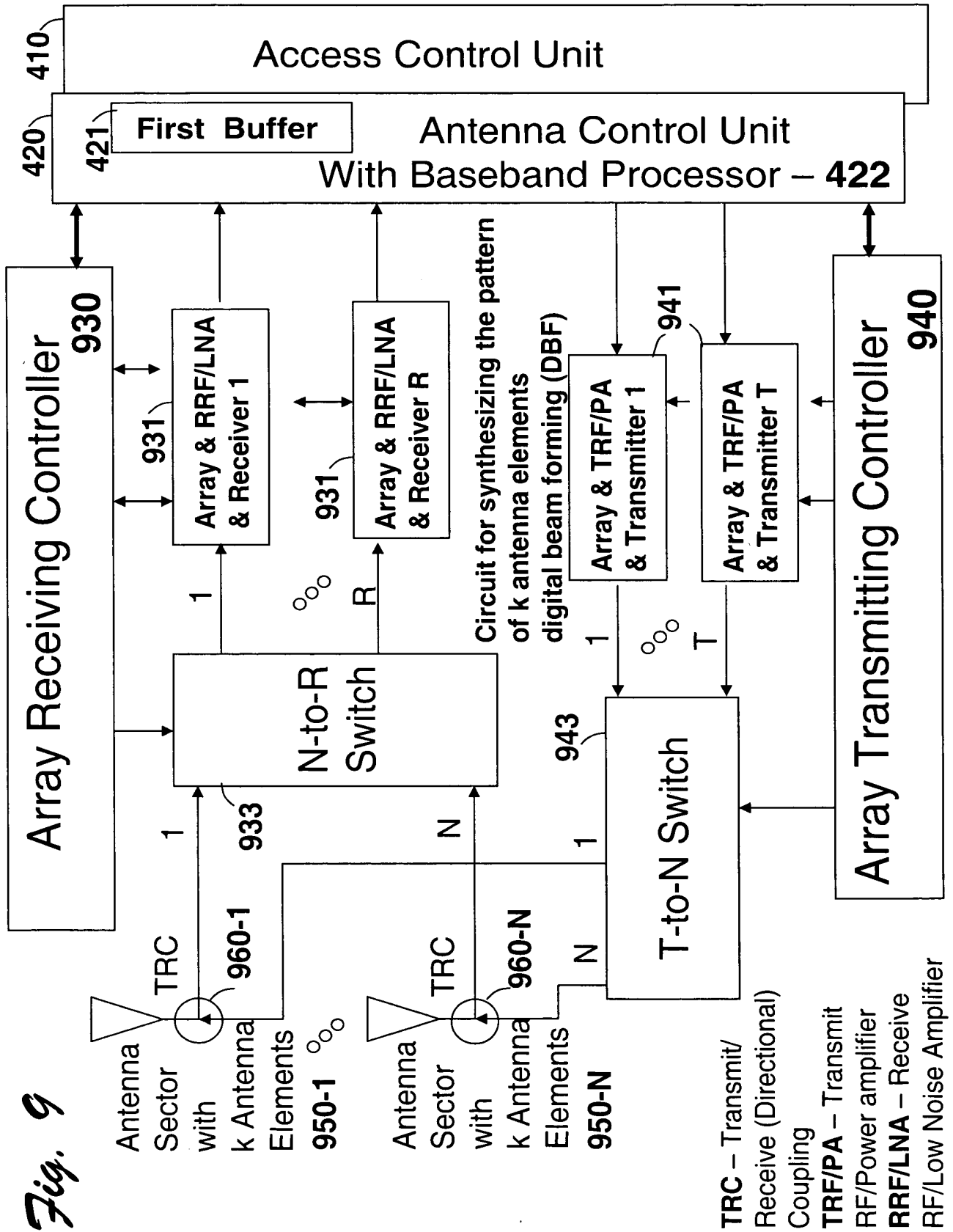


Fig. 10

Plurality of Phase Array
Antenna Sectors
Each with $2 \times k$ Antenna Elements

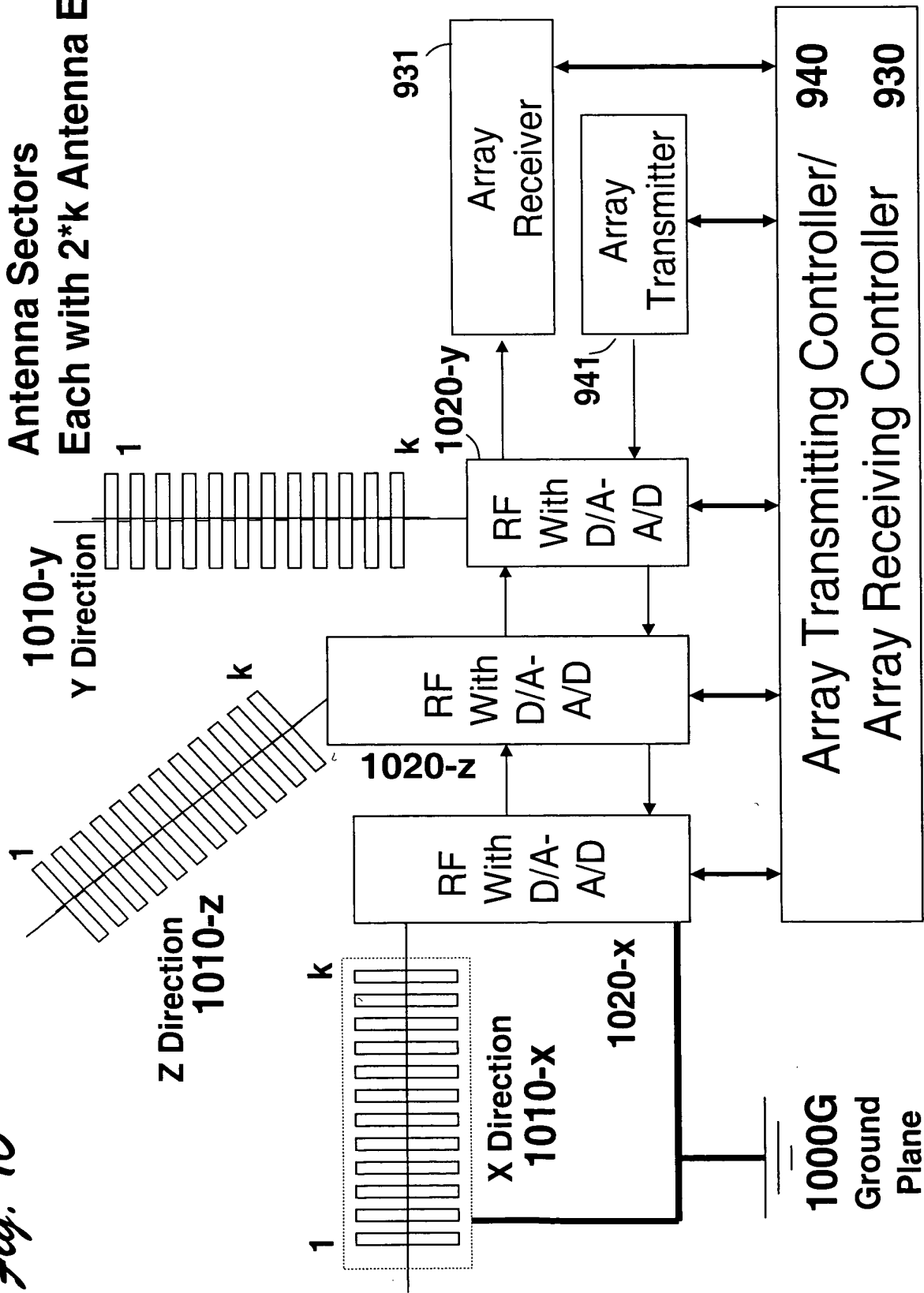


Fig. 11

Access Control Unit - 410

Send Data Packet Procedure: 1100

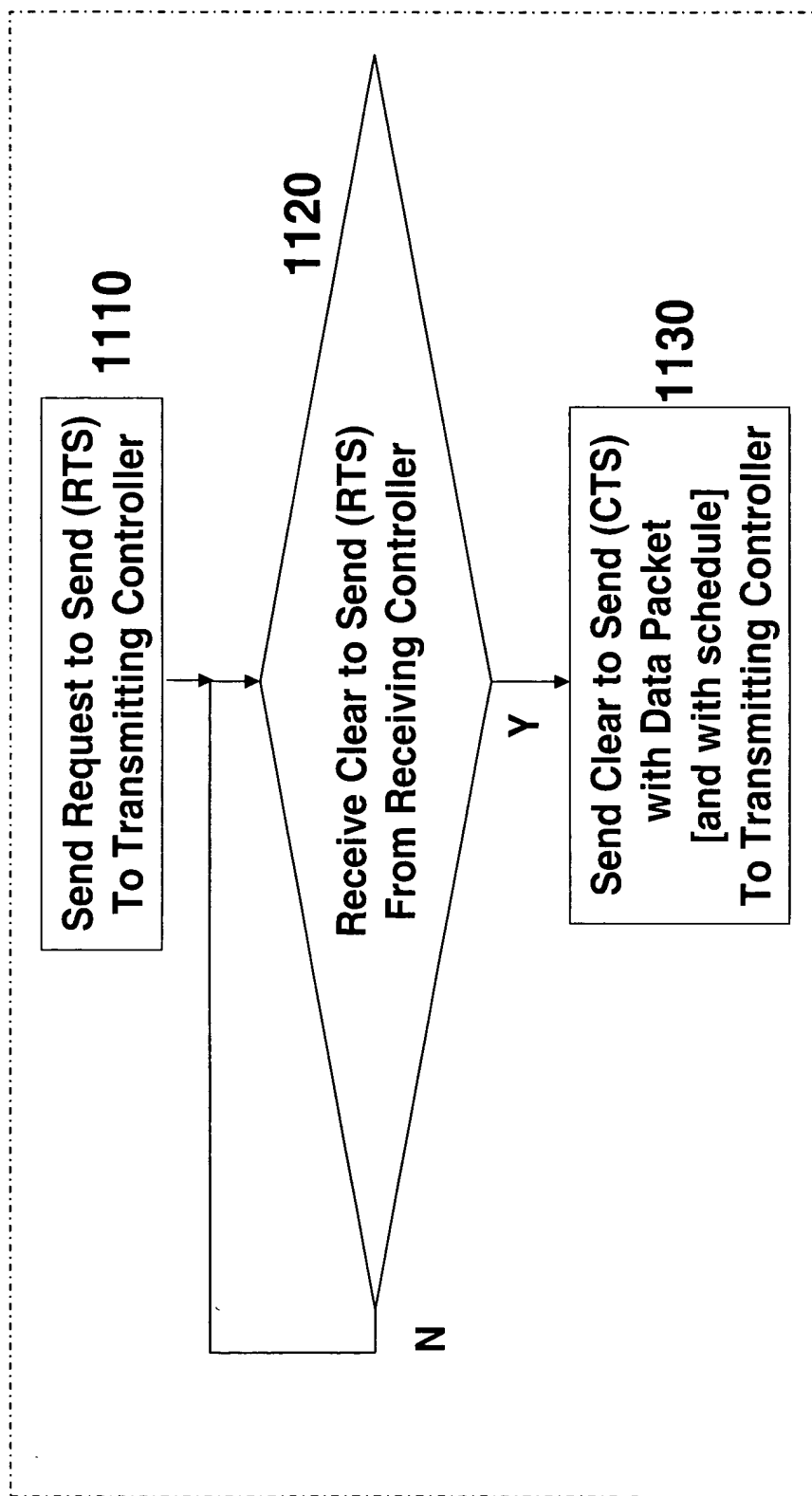


Fig. 12

Antenna Control Unit - 420

Select Antenna Procedure: 1200

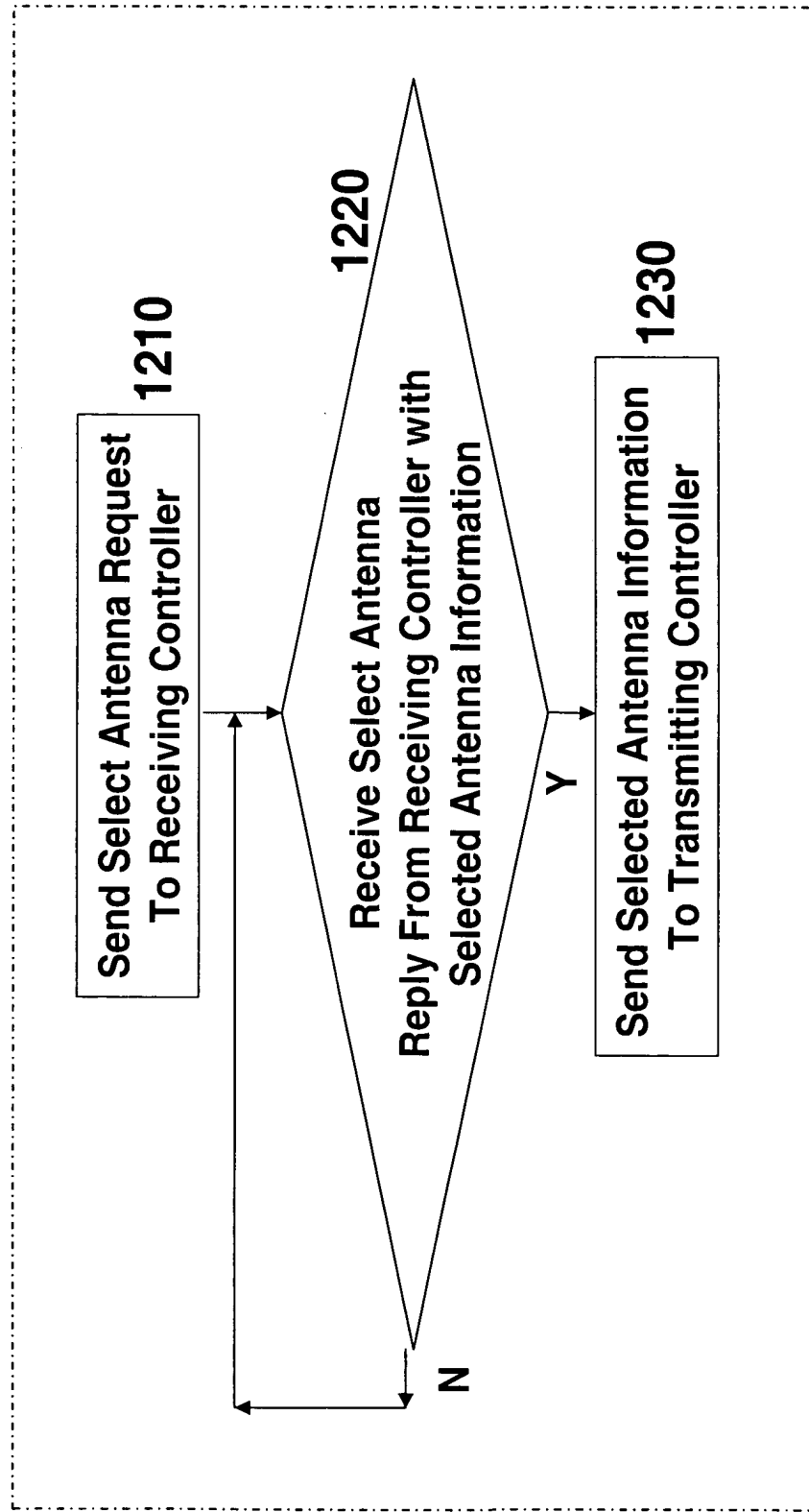


Fig. 13

Spatial Receiving Controller - 430

Select Antenna Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1300

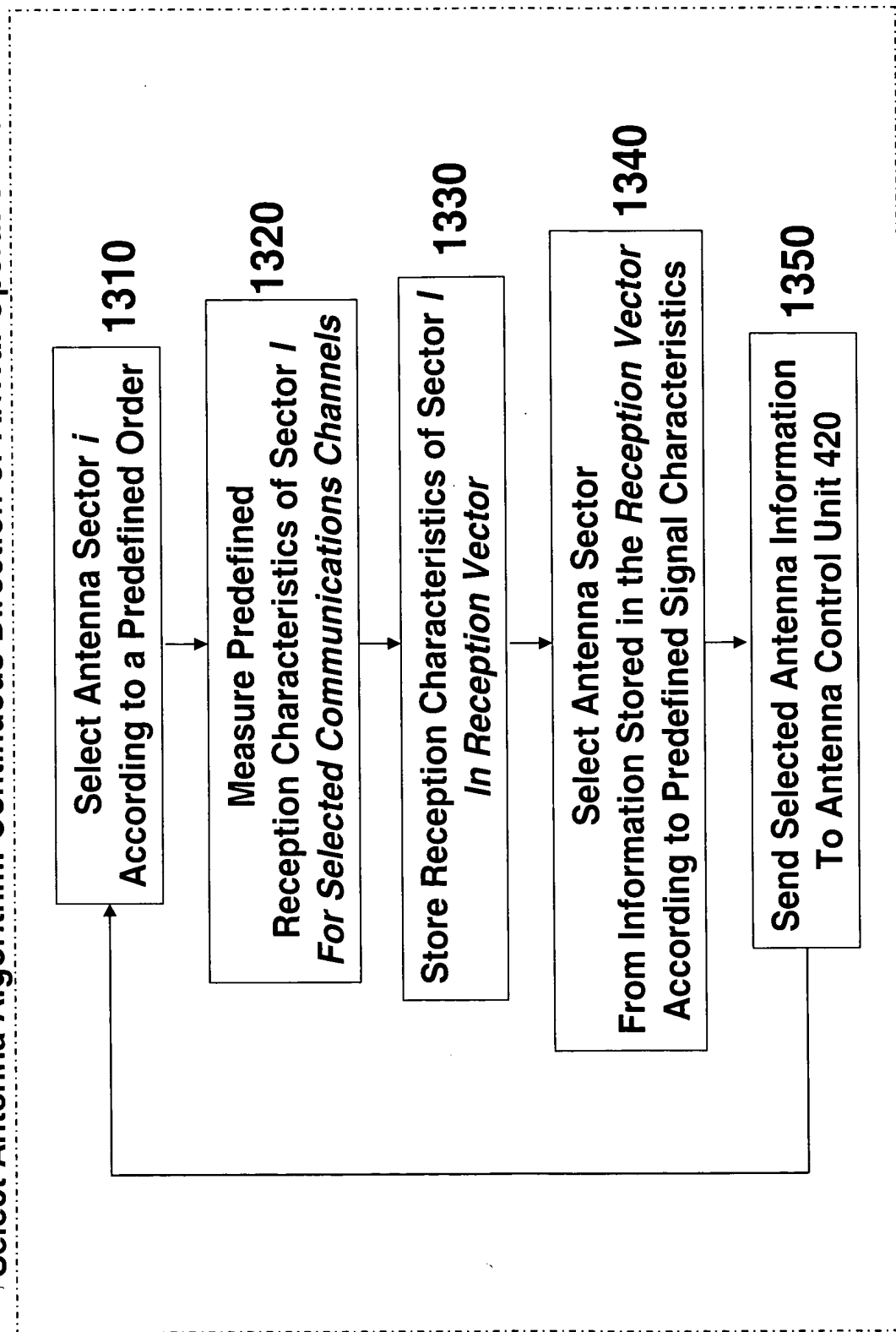


Fig. 14

Spatial Transmitting Controller - 440

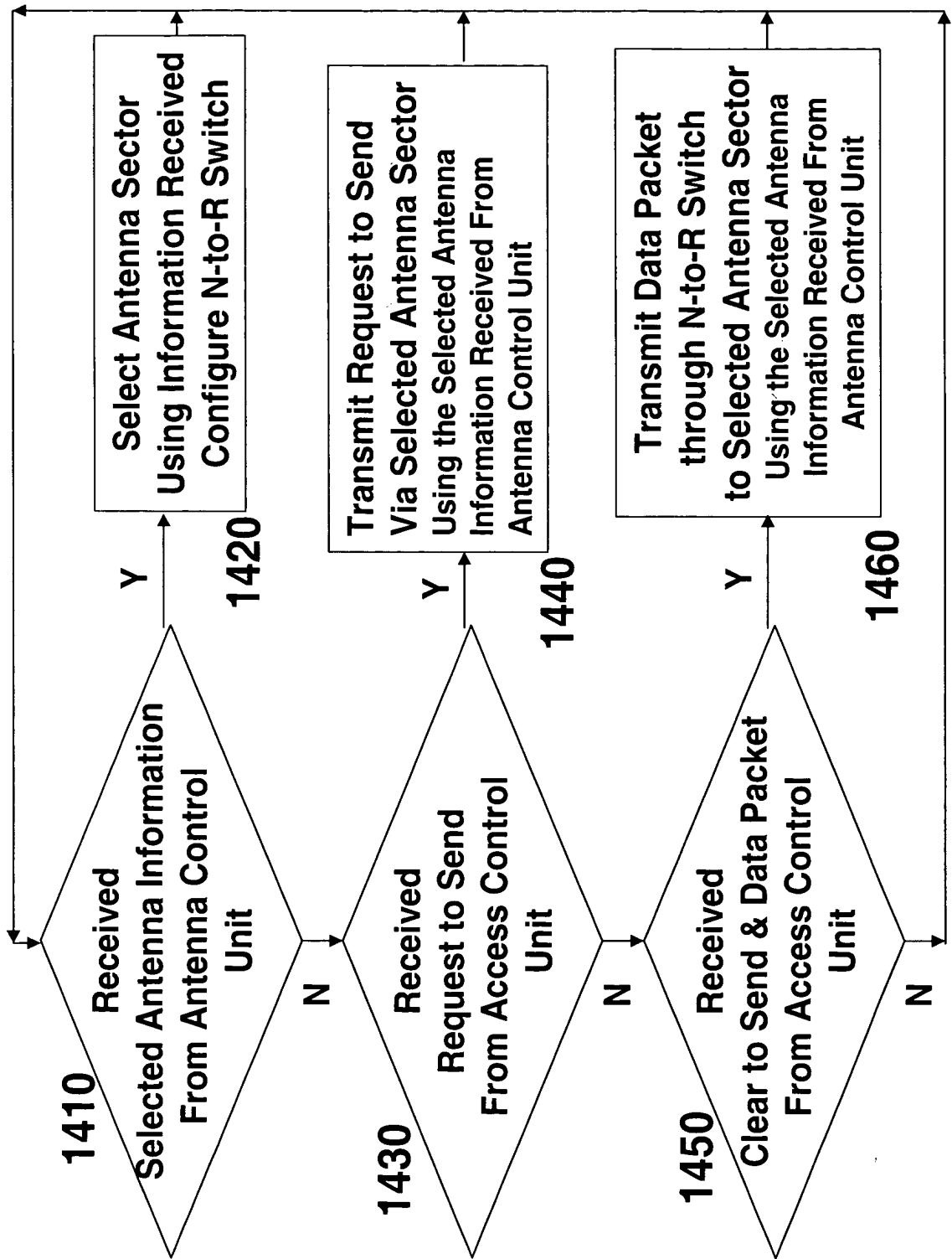


Fig. 15

Moveable Receiving Controller – 730

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1500

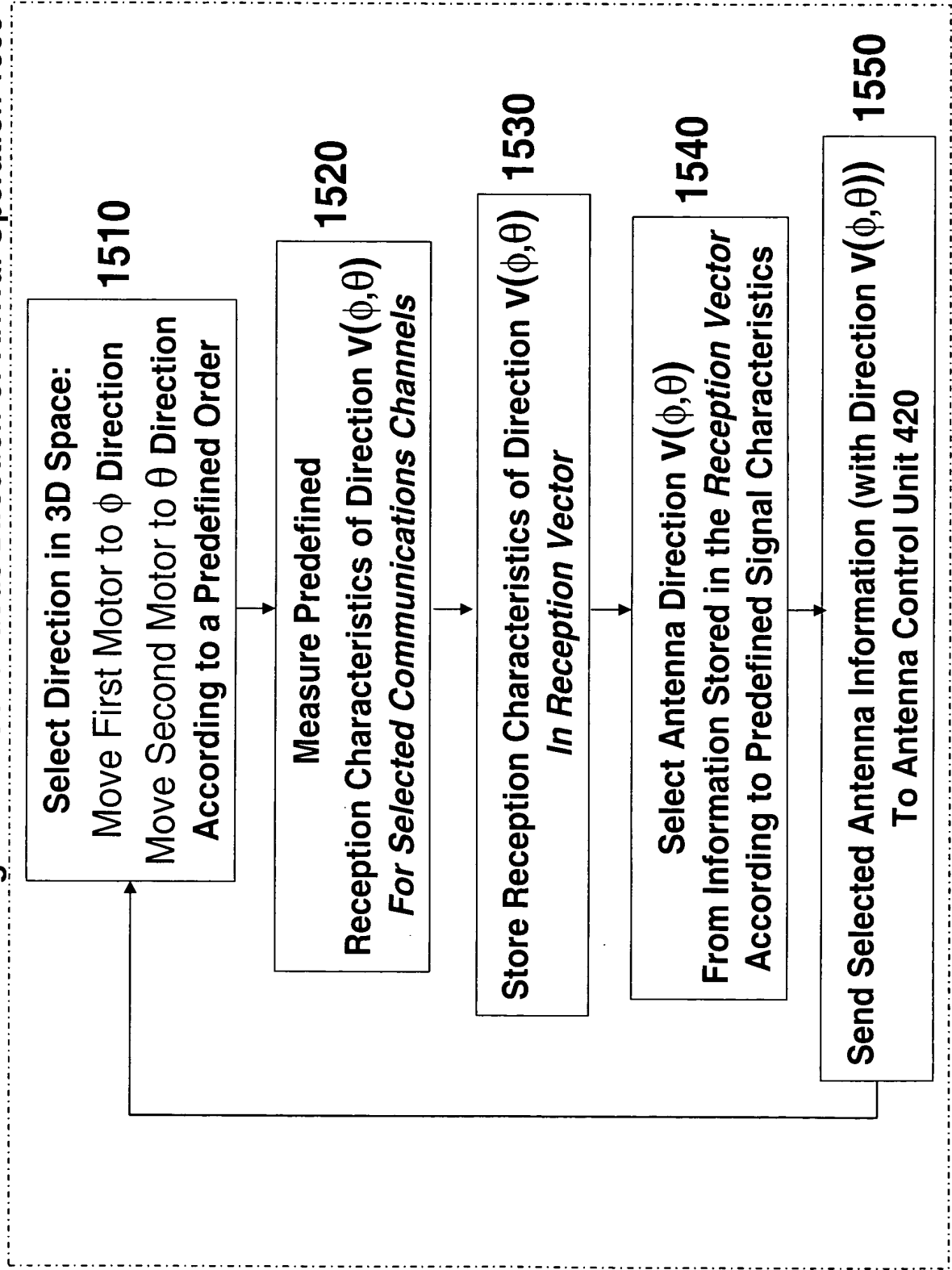


Fig. 16

Moveable Transmitting Controller - 740

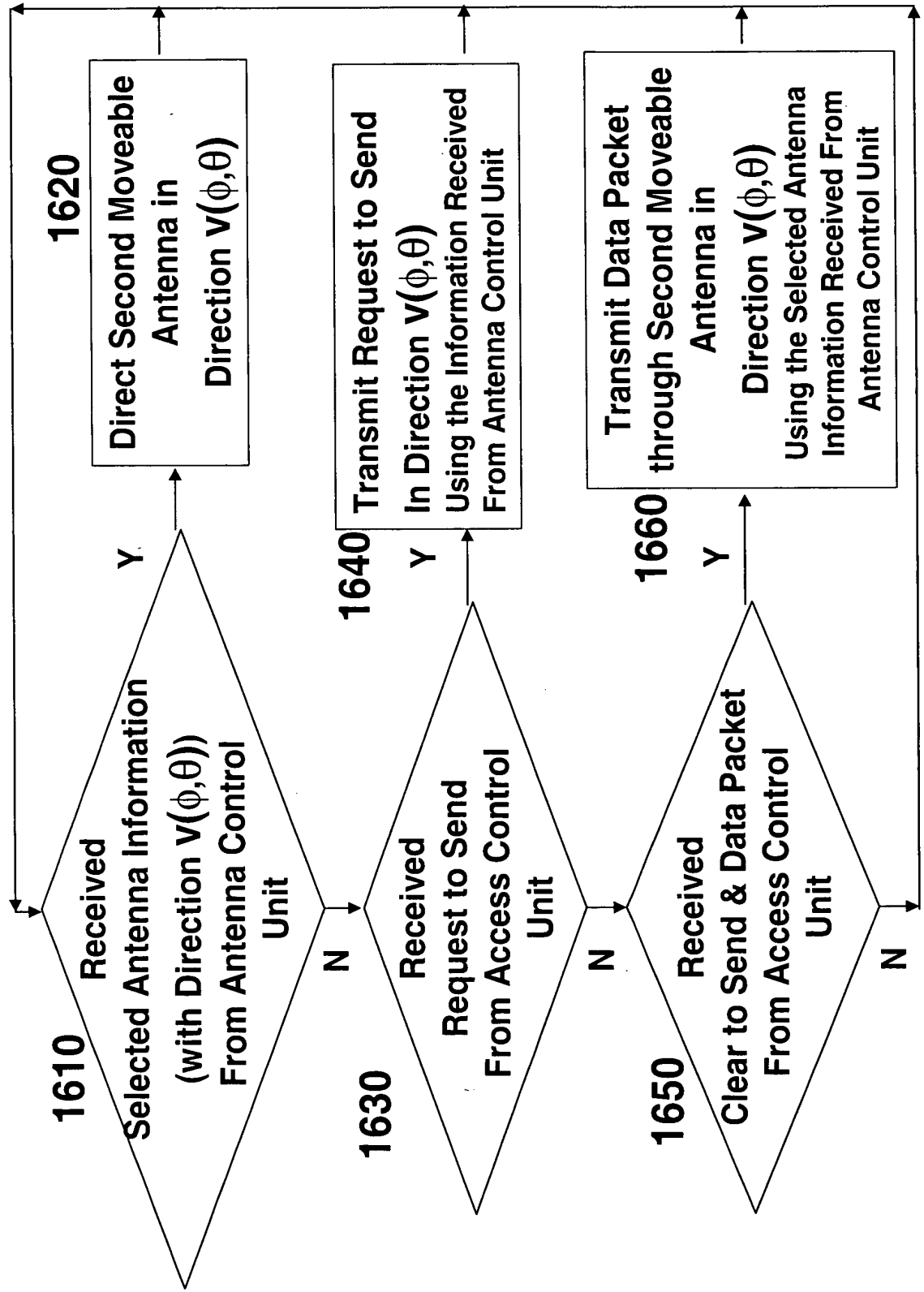


Fig. 17

Array Receiving Controller - 930

Select Direction Algorithm: Continuous Direction-of-Arrival Operation 1700

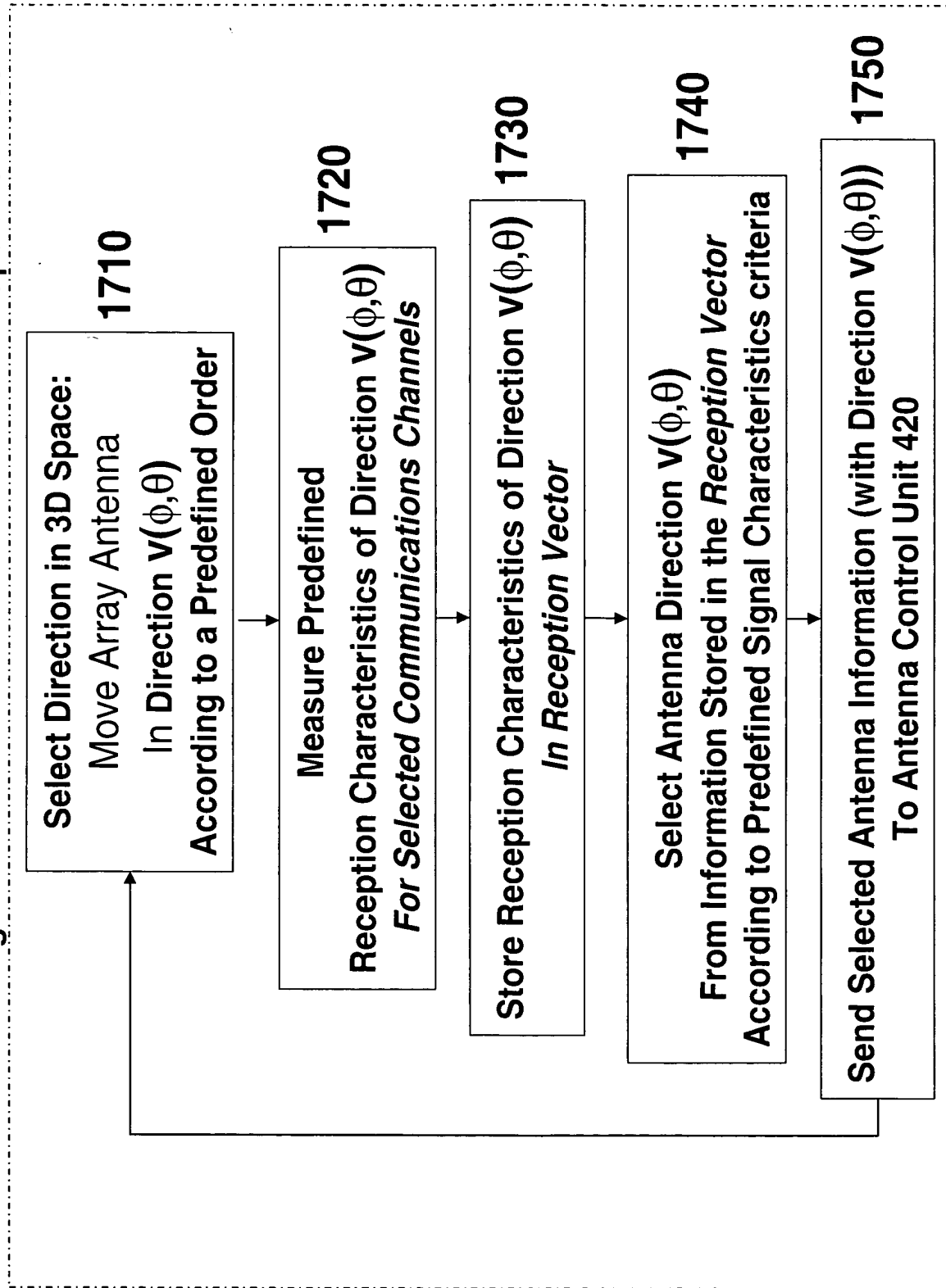


Fig. 18

Array Transmitting Controller - 940

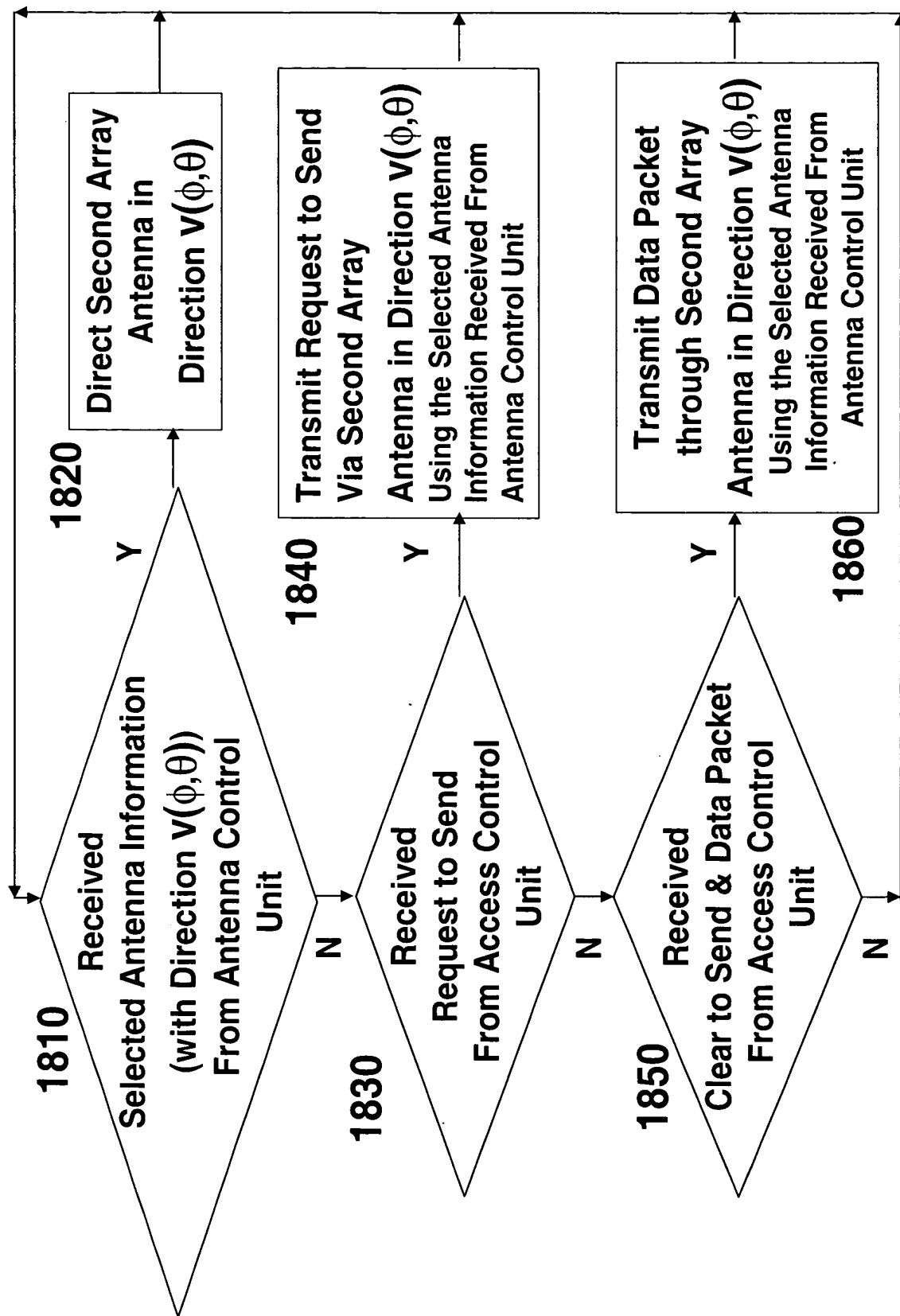


Fig. 19 End (Mobile) Device Transmits and Receives
on Different Frequencies – Selecting Transmit Antenna Sector

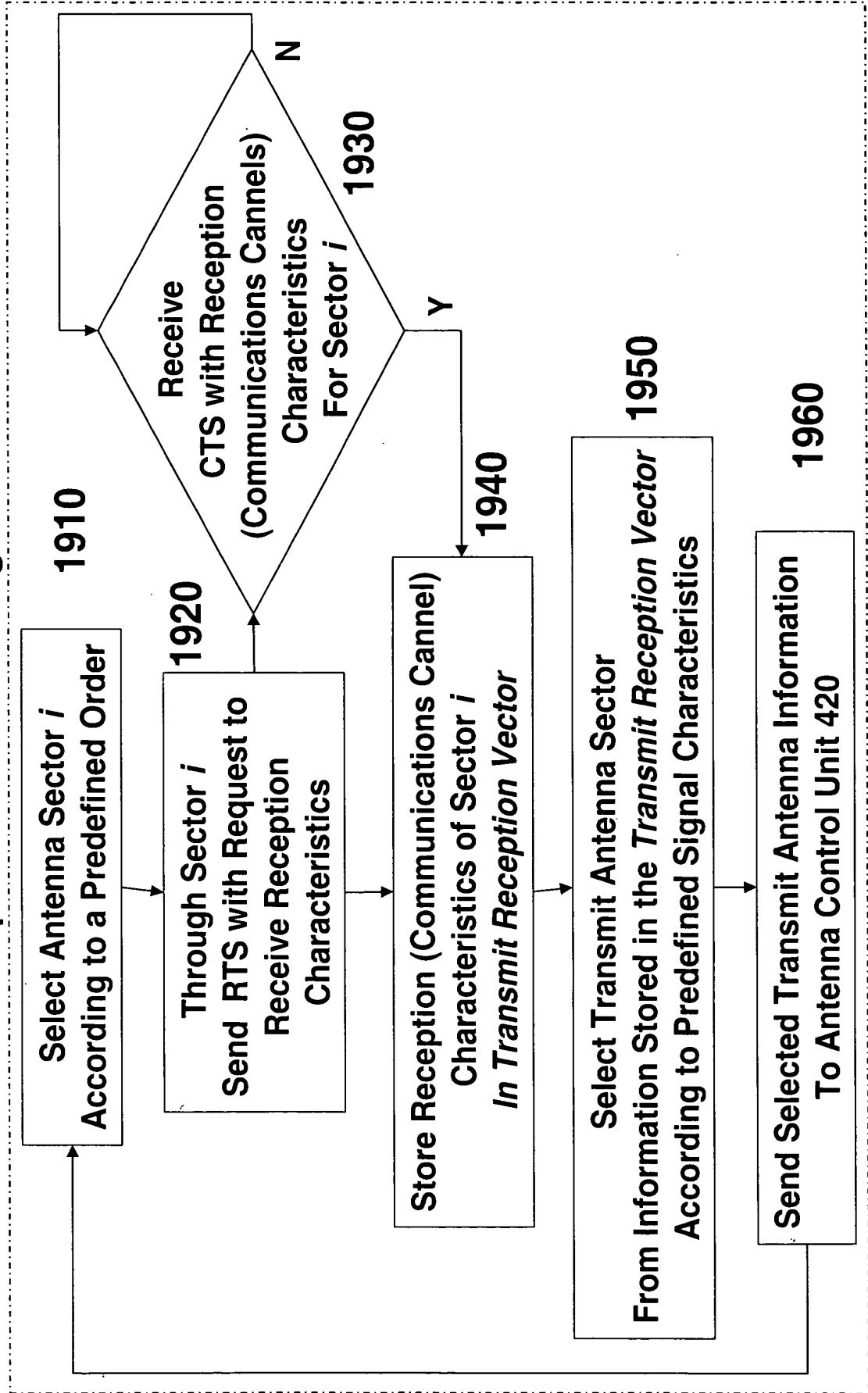


Fig. 20

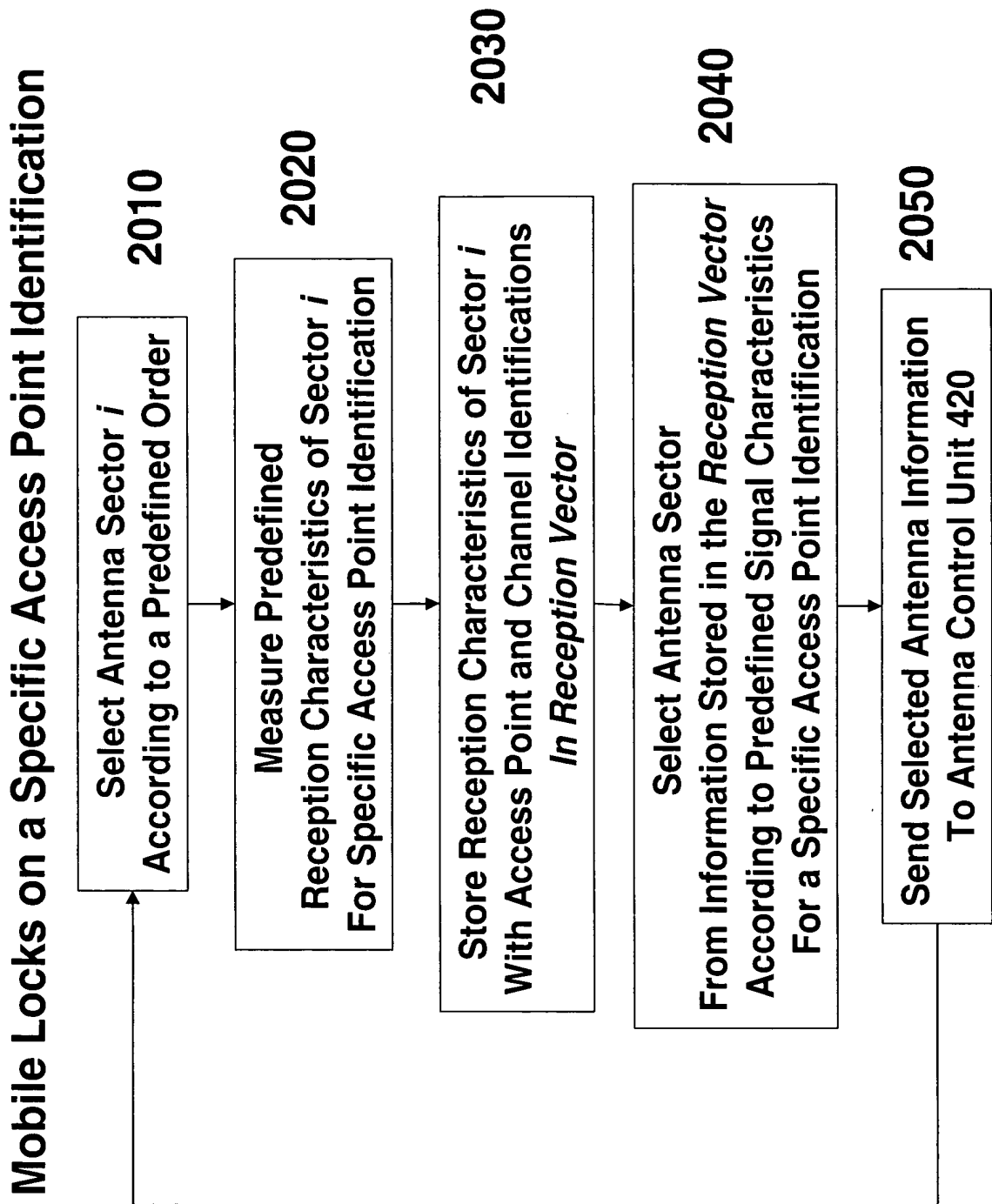
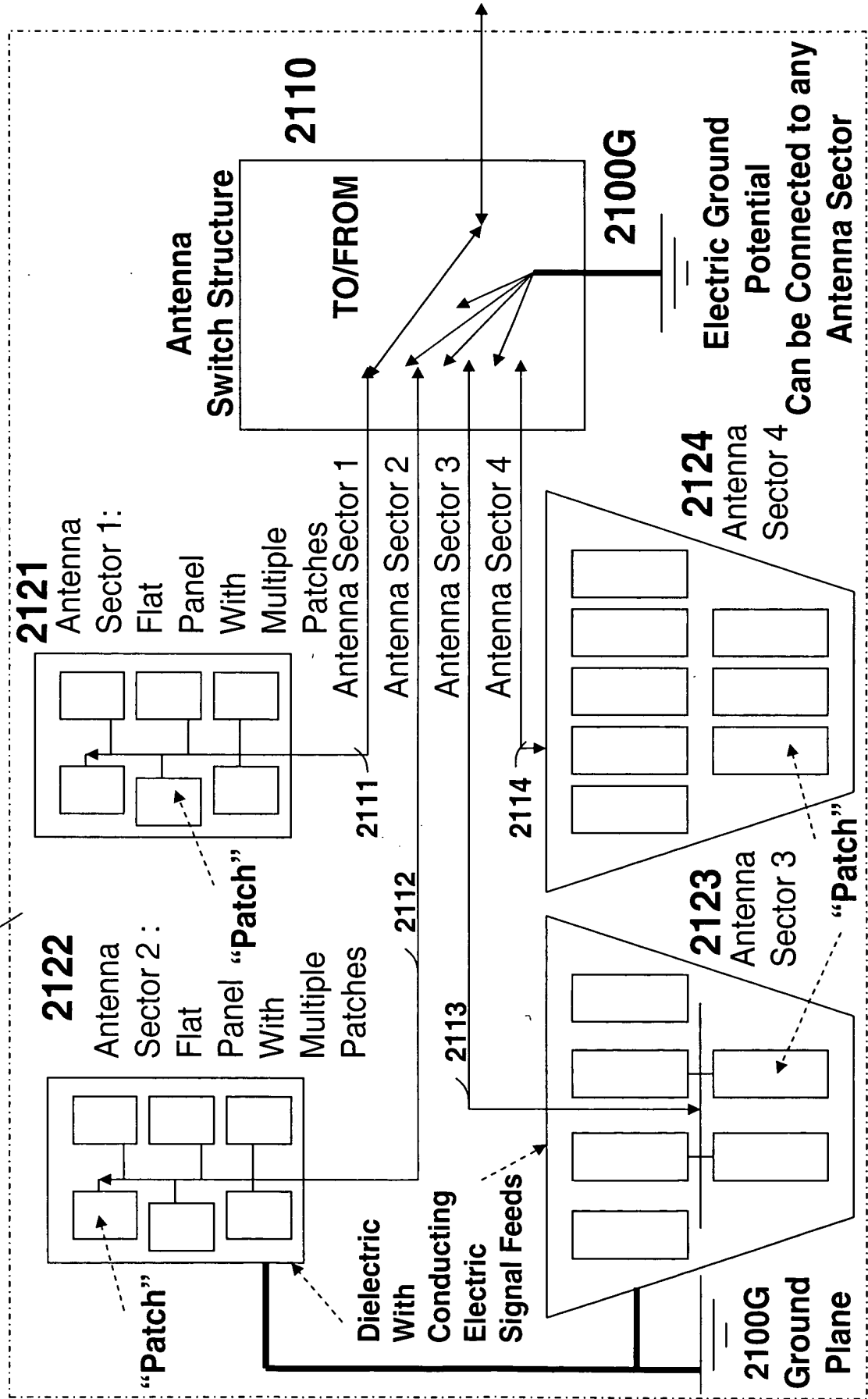


Fig. 21

**2 Directional Flat Panel and 2 Directional / Polarized
Planar Array Antenna Sectors**

150



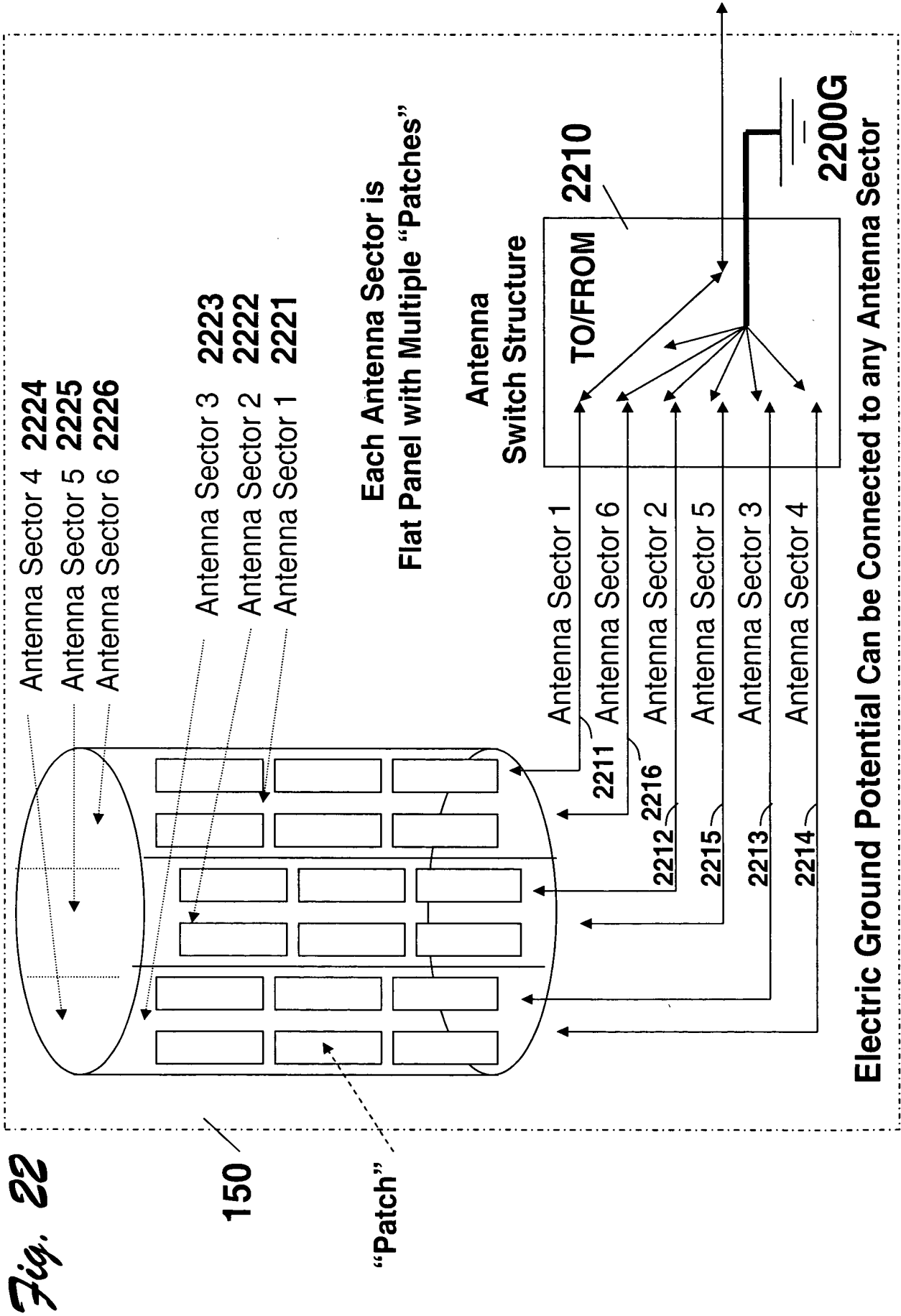


Fig. 23

**4 Directional
Parabolic-dish-reflector or Yagi/Tube-like
Antenna Sectors**

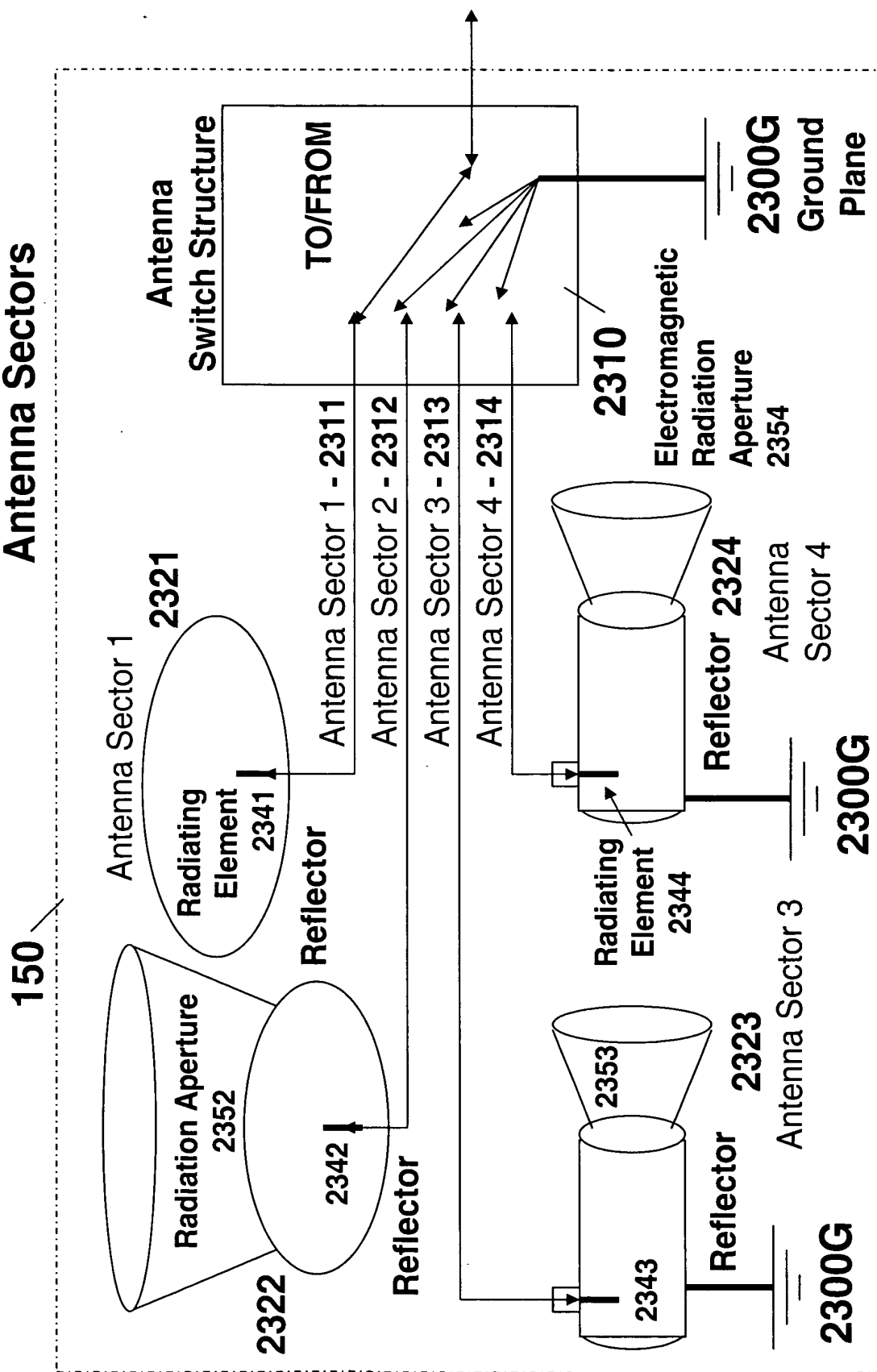


Fig. 24

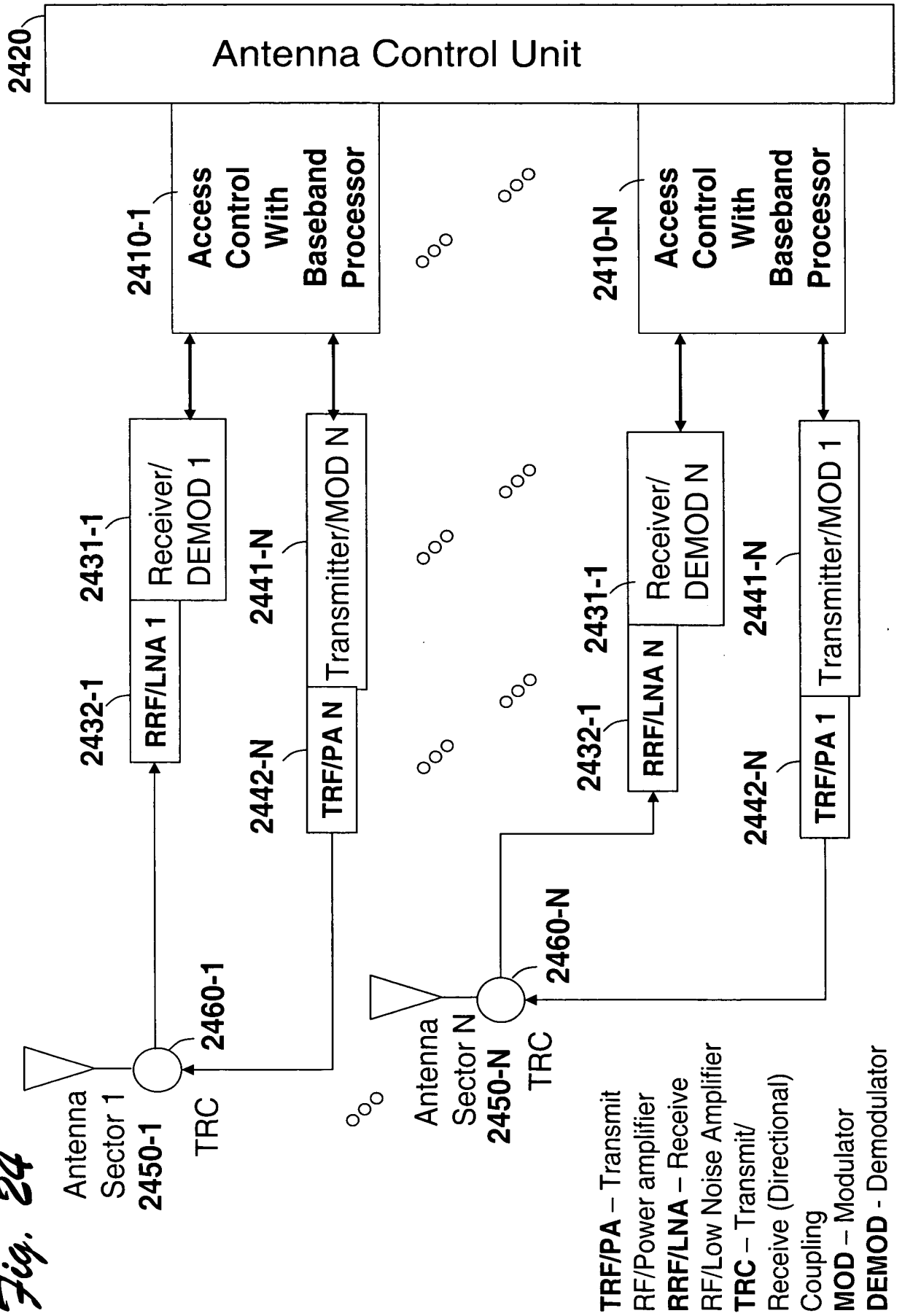


Fig. 25

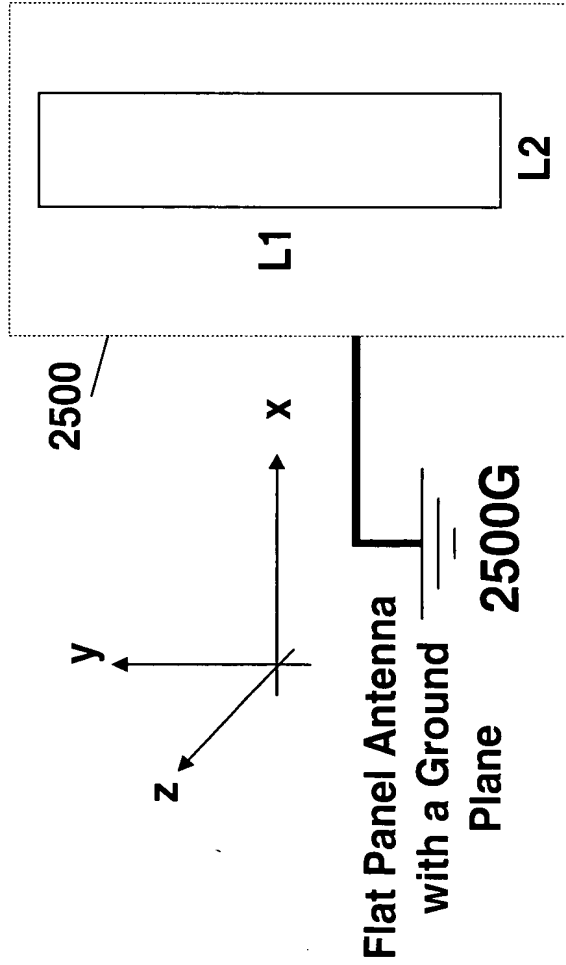
Flat Panel Antenna Sector Design

2511. $G_{\max} \approx 4 \cdot (3.14) \cdot \{(L1 \cdot L2) / (\text{Lambda}^2)\}$ [Lambda = speed-of-light/Frequency]
 [A=L1*L2 is the rectangular area of antenna aperture in cm²]

2512. Lambda/L1 and Lambda/L2 are the beam widths –
 in radians (57.3 degrees)

Aperture

2513. Antenna Gain: $G(\text{db}) = 10 \log_{10}(G_{\max}) \approx 10 \log_{10} [12.5 \cdot A / \text{Lambda}^2]$



L1-by-L2
Flat Panel Antenna Sector
Wherein:
 - L1 is in the x-y plane
 - L2 is in the z direction – 90 degree
 with respect to the x-y plane
However:
 - L1 may be tilted in the z direction
 - L2 may be tilted in a defined angle
 with respect to the x-y plane

Fig. 26

Plurality of Vertically Stackable Flat Panel Antenna Sectors

- Each sector consists of plurality of "patches" may be tilted along L1 and/or L2
- Ground and dielectric planes are not shown

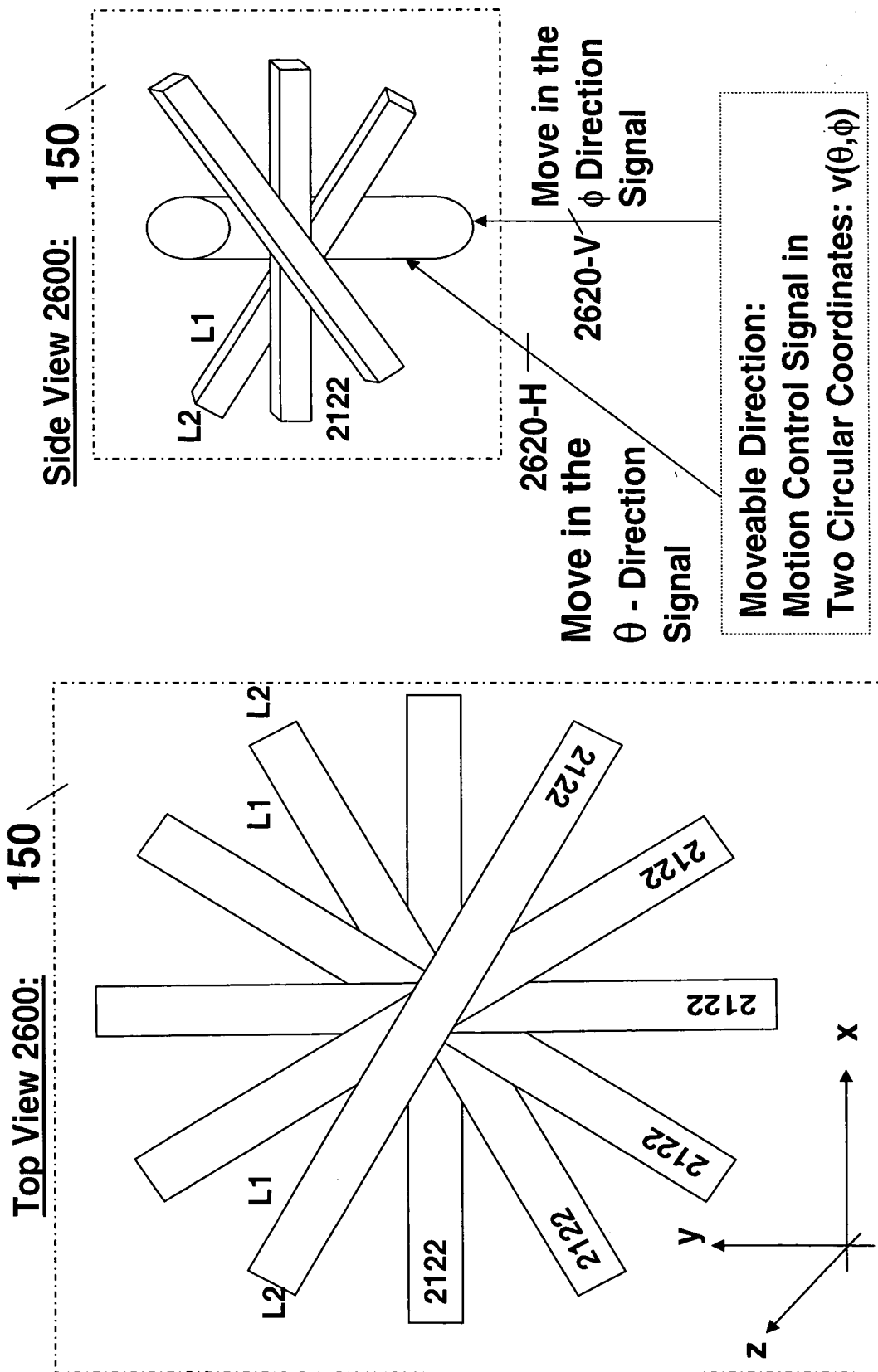


Fig. 27

Plurality of Vertically Stackable Tube-like Yagi Antenna Sectors

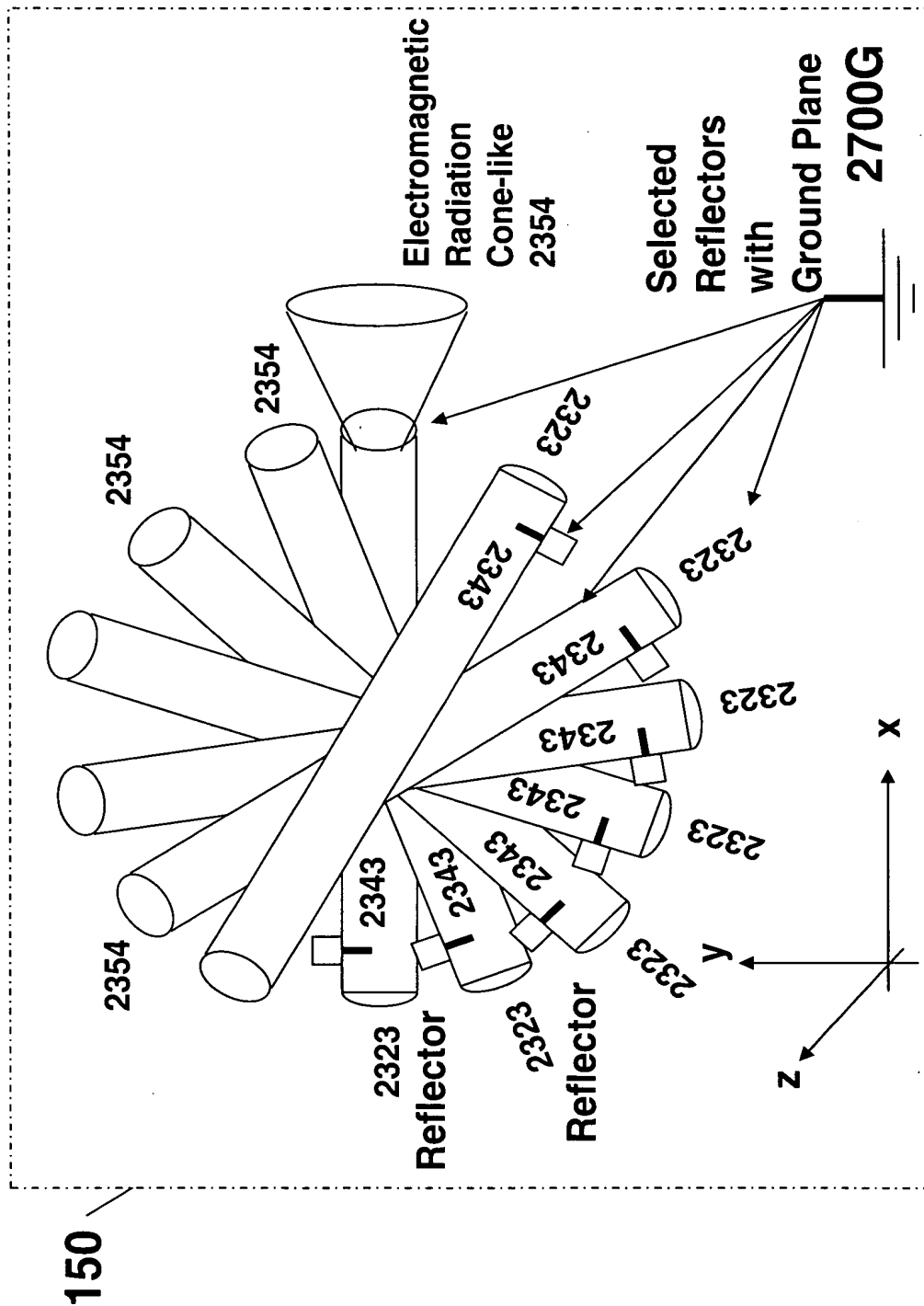
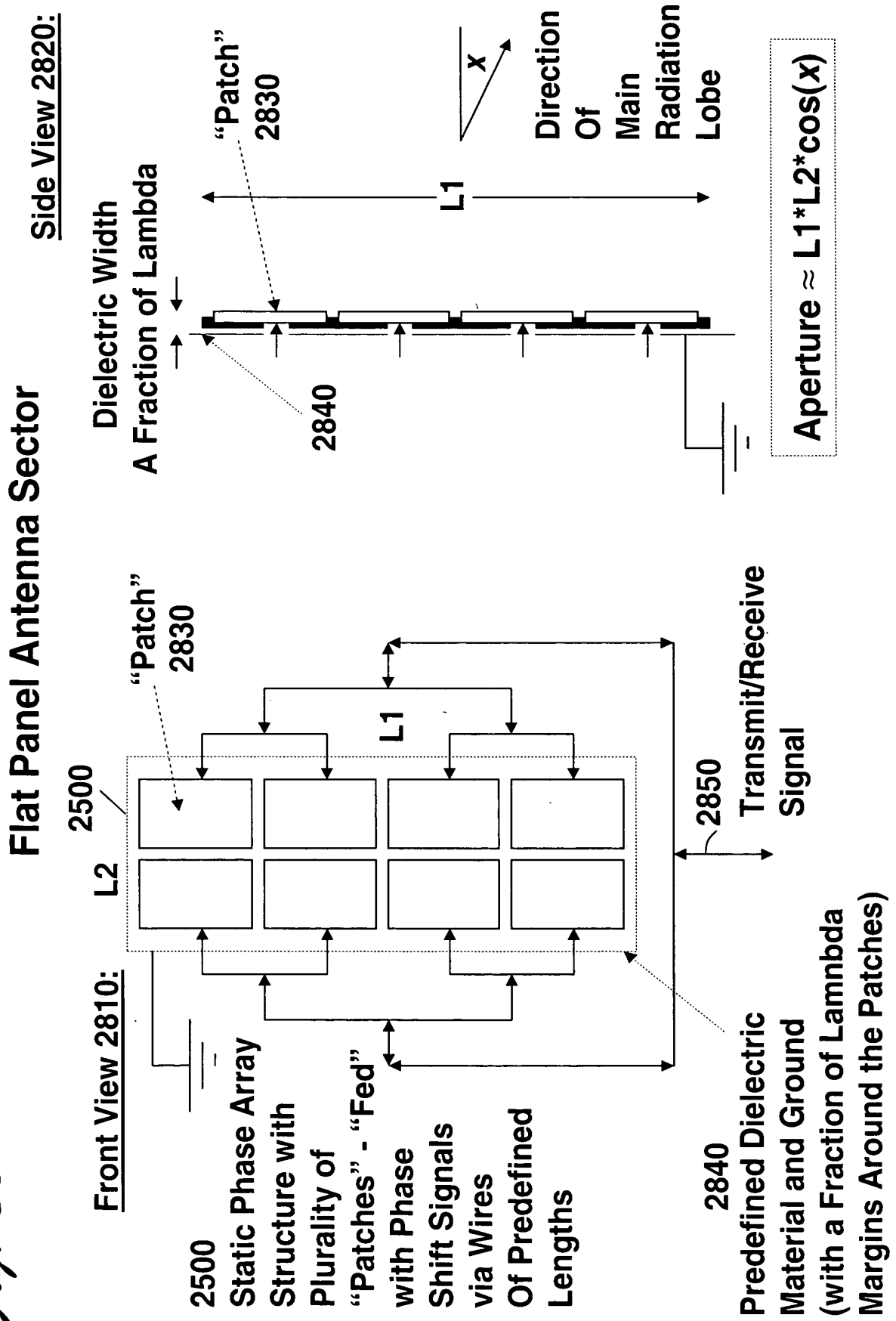
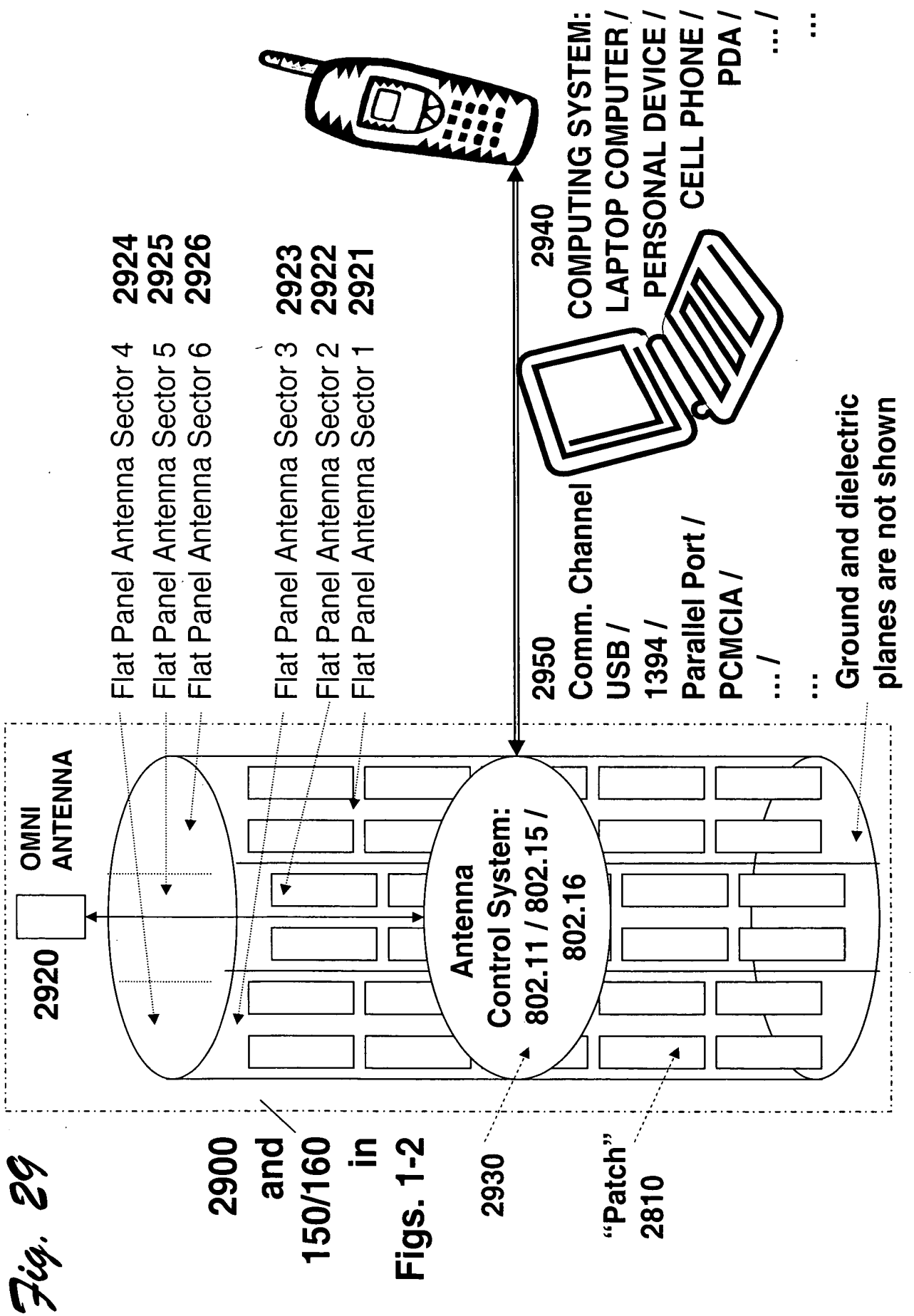


Fig. 28





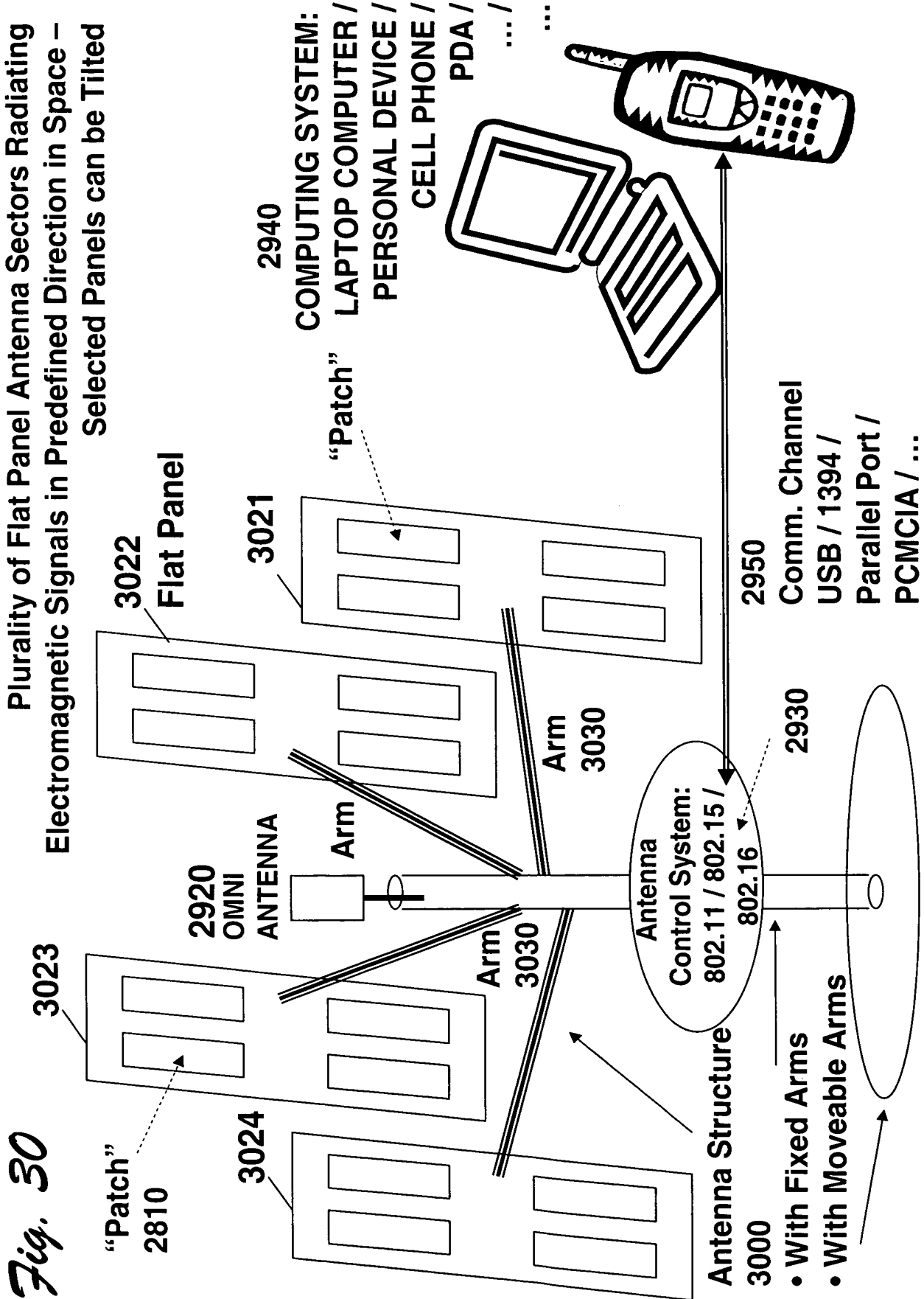


Fig. 31 **A Vertical Slice of Cylindrical Shape Structure**
(6 Vertical Slices with Hexagonal Arrangement for Covering 360°)

